

REPORT

OF THE

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

TO
HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING 31ST OCTOBER 1887.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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REPORT of ALEXANDER REDGRAVE, Esq., C.B., H.M.
Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops, for the
year ended 31st October 1887.

SIR,

Whitehall, December 1887.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my report for the year ended the 31st October 1887 upon the administration of the Factory and Workshop Regulations, and upon the condition of the children, young persons, and women employed in them.

Administration.—Since my last report some alterations have been made in the apportionment of the districts of H.M. Inspectors, with a view to provide means for increased inspection in districts in which industries have been largely extended, by diminishing the area of some of the districts and creating out of them a new independent district under the superintendence of an Inspector drafted from a district, in which industries have been dying out.

It had been for some considerable time evident that there was a manifest decrease of manufacturing industries in the south and south-west of Ireland, and when this fact is taken into consideration with other facts, that in such parts children, *i.e.*, those under 14 years of age, are rarely employed in factories and workshops, and that the young persons, *i.e.*, those between 14 and 18, bear a much less proportion to the number of persons employed, than in the north of Ireland and in England, it will be evident that although the area to be covered is large, there are comparatively much fewer regulations to be enforced than in other parts of the kingdom.

In these circumstances it did not appear to be absolutely necessary that there should be an Inspector resident in the south of Ireland where his services were not required day by day; and the south and south-west of Ireland has been therefore added to the central district of Ireland, under the charge of the Inspector residing in Dublin, who will have the assistance of one of the junior Inspectors from England, as may be from time to time desirable and necessary.

Since the completion of this arrangement, Mr. Woodgate, H.M. Inspector of the Dublin district, has visited 625 factories in the south and south-west, and at the period of his visit 155 of these were not at work.

He states that the following are the chief industries in the south-west :—

Corn and flour mills	-	790	{ As a rule, neither young persons or females are employed.
Saw mills	-	115	
Letter-press printers and bookbinders	-	121	
Wool factories	-	74	
Wool carding	-	92	A domestic industry, rarely employing more than a man.
Tobacco factories	-	17	
Metal	„	67	
Mineral water factories		26	
Breweries and distilleries	-	38	
Tobacco pipes	-	22	{ As a rule, neither children, young persons, or women are employed.
Scutch mills	-	11	All idle for want of flax.
Starch	„	2	
Malt	„	3	Only men employed.
Marble works	-	4	„
Tanyards	-	14	„
Confectioners	-	5	
Dyers	-	11	As a rule, only men employed.
Bacon factories	-	7	
Paper	„	3	
Jute	„	2	
Cotton	„	1	
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1,425			
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This does not represent the total number of factories in the south and south-west of Ireland, which would amount to another 200.

Experience will show whether the present staff in Ireland will be sufficient to secure an uniform observance of the Factory Regulations, and if after the temporary services of an Inspector from England have been availed of there should be a deficiency of inspecting force, I shall not hesitate to make a representation upon the subject.

The withdrawal of an Inspector from the south of Ireland is in accordance with the opinions of the Inspector heretofore in charge of the district, Mr. Godfrey-Faussett, and of Mr. Coles, the Superintending Inspector, and from personal investigations of my own appeared to be fully warranted.

Concurrently with the manifest decrease of industrial establishments in certain parts of Ireland, there has been greatly increased activity and additional works in Lan-

cashire, especially in the cotton districts, and the transfer of an Inspector to England enabled me to recommend to you the formation of a new district, with the town of Burnley as a centre, which has had the effect of enabling the Inspectors in the adjoining localities to give increased attention to their own districts rendered so much more handy to be worked.

The districts as at present constituted are as follow :—

Names of Inspectors and Official Addresses.	Description of Districts.
SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.	
R. W. Coles, Manchester.	
INSPECTORS.	
W. O. Meade-King, Manchester.	Manchester, Stretford, Altrincham, Warrington, Cadishead, Lymm, Knutsford, Northwich.
A. P. Vaughan, Salford	Salford, Pendleton, Patricroft, Middleton, west side of Oldham, Lees.
R. P. Arnold, Ashton	Staleybridge, Ashton, Droylsden, Hadfield, Glossop, New Mills, Hayfield, Mossley, Saddleworth.
E. H. Osborn, Rochdale	Rochdale, Shaw, Royton, Bacup, Bury, east side of Oldham.
W. H. Brewer, Bolton	Bolton, Wigan, Leigh, Ormskirk.
L. H. Hamilton, Blackburn	Blackburn, Darwen, Church, Accrington, Whalley, Clitheroe.
J. A. Hine, Burnley	Burnley, Nelson, Colne Padiham, Todmorden, Hebdenbridge.
H. S. Richmond, Liverpool	Liverpool, Prescott, Runcorn, St. Helens, Birkenhead, Chester, counties of Flint, Denbigh, Merioneth, Carnarvon, and Anglesea.
H. J. Cameron, Belfast	Counties of Antrim, Londonderry, part of Donegal.
A. G. K. Woodgate, Dublin	All south of the preceding district.
SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.	
F. H. Whympers, Home Office.	
INSPECTORS.	
E. Gould, Home Office	The metropolis west of Farringdon Road, with the chief part of Bucks and parts of Middlesex, Berks, and Oxfordshire.
J. A. Redgrave, Home Office	Counties of Surrey, Kent, and Sussex.
Major Beadon, Southampton	Counties of Hants, Dorset, Isle of Wight, southern parts of Wilts and Somerset.

Names of Inspectors and Official Addresses.	Description of Districts.
W. H. Johnston, Bristol	Bristol, Bath, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Stroud, north of Somersetshire and Wiltshire.
E. B. Fitton, Worcester	Counties of Worcester, Hereford, Radnor, and southern parts of Salop and Gloucester.
J. H. Bignold, Plymouth	Counties of Devon and Cornwall.
A. Lewis, Swansea	Counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, Carmarthen, Pembroke, Brecon, and Cardigan.
SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.	
R. E. Sprague Oram, Home Office.	
INSPECTORS.	
J. B. Lakeman, Home Office	The metropolis east of Farringdon Road to Wapping, then northward to Cambridge Heath, Stamford Hill, thence to Barnet, Hatfield, Watford, Rickmansworth, Tring, West Hertfordshire, and Middlesex to Willesden, thence to Farringdon Road.
C. R. Bowling, Home Office	The metropolis east of Mile End Road to Chelmsford, northward to Buntingford, Hertford, and Bishops Stortford.
G. T. Godfrey-Faussett, Norwich.	Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, Colchester, Kelvedon, St. Ives, Cambridge, Ely, March, Wisbeach.
G. I. L. Blenkinsopp, Peterborough.	Bedford, Huntingdon, north of Northamptonshire, Rutland, and southern part of Lincolnshire.
W. D. Cramp, Coventry	Coventry, Rugby, Leamington, Northampton, Oxford, Banbury, Witney, and portions of Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire.
S. H. Knyvett, Birmingham	East side of Birmingham and part of Warwickshire.
Major Roe, Birmingham	West side of Birmingham and Tamworth.
C. C. W. Hoare, Wolverhampton.	Wolverhampton, Dudley, Stourbridge, Bridgnorth, Shrewsbury, Oswestry, Montgomeryshire, and eastern parts of Denbigh and Merioneth.
Capt. Bevan, Walsall	Bilston, Cannock, Darlaston, Lichfield, Oldbury, Smethwick, Tipton, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Walsall.
SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.	
James Henderson, Glasgow.	
INSPECTORS.	
R. W. C. Taylor, Preston	Preston, North Lancashire, Settle, Hawes, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

Names of Inspectors and Official Addresses.	Description of Districts.
Sir W. Chaytor, Darlington	Durham, Northumberland, and North York-shire.
J. S. Maitland, Glasgow -	Counties of Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkeudbright, Wigton, Argyle, and parts of Stirling and Lanark, including Glasgow.
Capt. Kindersley, Edinburgh	Counties of Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, and parts of Stirling and Lanark.
H. M. Robinson, Dundee -	Counties of Forfar, Perth, Fife, Clackmannan, Kinross, and north of Scotland.
SUPERINTENDING INSPECTOR.	
Capt. May, R.N., Leeds.	
INSPECTORS.	
G. H. L. Rickards, Leeds -	Leeds, Selby, Hull, Beverley, Scarborough Thirsk, York, Ripon, Harrogate, Otley, Guiseley, Shipley, Bingley, Keighley, and Skipton.
W. A. Beaumont, Bradford -	Bradford, Wakefield, Dewsbury, Pontefract, Batley, Mirfield, Normanton, and Goole.
J. D. Prior, Huddersfield -	Huddersfield and Halifax.
W. E. Stokes, Stockport -	Stockport, Macclesfield, Hyde, Sandbach, Crewe, Nantwich, Buxton, Bakewell.
Capt. Smith, R.N., Sheffield	Sheffield, Barnsley, Chesterfield, Retford, Doncaster, Gainsborough, Grimsby, and North Lincolnshire.
T. A. Astley, Stoke-upon-Trent.	The Potteries and North Staffordshire, Congleton, Leek.
Capt. Armstrong, Leicester -	Leicestershire and Derbyshire.
T. S. Oswald, Nottingham -	Nottinghamshire and Mid-Lincolnshire.

There are thus 39 districts, over which there is an Inspector resident in the part most convenient for the performance of his duties, and in addition there are the following junior Inspectors, acting under the instructions of the Inspectors of districts which are the most closely filled with factories and workshops :—

W. J. Davis acting in the	Sheffield district.
A. Platt	„ Manchester district.
G. B. Snape	„ Central Metropolitan district.
J. Pearson	„ Liverpool district.
J. T. Birtwistle	„ West Metropolitan district.
R. Tinker	„ East Birmingham district.
G. Sedgwick	„ Glasgow district.

C. W. Shaw acting in the Kent, Surrey, and Sussex district.

E. T. Dawson „ Leeds district.

One vacant „ Nail and chain district of Wolverhampton.

In the summer of 1883 the Government of Bombay applied for the services of an experienced Inspector of Factories to administer the regulations of the Indian Factory Act in that Presidency, and in pursuance of such application, Mr. Jones, the Inspector for the Wolverhampton district, was selected, and left this country in the September following. Mr. Jones was appointed for five years, with the option of returning before the expiration of that term, and he availed himself of that option, and returned to duty as an Inspector of Factories in England, the Treasury having sanctioned, in the event of his returning, his resuming his position here as a redundant Inspector on the Staff. There not being a district vacant to which Mr. Jones could be posted, you approved of his services being utilised in the districts of Manchester, Salford, Bolton, Blackburn, Burnley, Rochdale, Preston, Oldham, Ashton, Staleybridge, Stockport, Macclesfield, Hyde, &c., taking up his residence at Manchester as a centre, with a view to additional inspection being made at meal times and those periods of the day, when work either in conjunction with machinery in motion, or in cleaning and other work when machinery is standing, is illegal.

From the commencement of his duties in this matter there has been 20 prosecutions of occupiers of factories in whose factories work was going on at illegal times, upon the evidence of Mr. Jones. These prosecutions were of occupiers of factories in Manchester, Stockport, Bolton, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Darwen, Todmorden, Staleybridge, Haslingden, Preston, Ramsbottom.

State of trade and condition of the operatives.—The first report I shall quote as to the state of trade is that of Mr. Coles, H.M. Superintending Inspector for Lancashire and Ireland. It is as follows:—

“Generally speaking, trade has improved since I made my report last year.

“*Cotton trade.*—The fine spinning mills are very busy, though, I am told, the profits are small. Coarse and medium spinning is not so good. The limited companies in and about Oldham, though the trade is somewhat better than it was last year, are mostly working at a loss, though they continue to run their mills, only two, I am informed, being stopped. There can be no doubt, I think, that the limited companies in the cotton trade in the

Oldham district have increased too rapidly, and cannot find sufficient markets for the yarn they are producing.

“The cotton weaving trade, judging from what I have seen at Burnley, its chief seat, is very busy, though all say the margin of profit is very small. Fresh weaving sheds are, however, being built, and the wages of the operatives are good.

“The velveteen trade has been bad during this past year, and the fustian cutters have consequently suffered. There is, I am sorry to say, great distress among them.

“The unfortunate strike at Bolton, which lasted over 25 weeks and has only terminated a short time since, has been a serious blow to the Lancashire engineering trade. This sad strike, which might easily have been settled by arbitration, which, I think, in all trade disputes respecting wages should be made compulsory, entailed a loss of over 50,000*l.* in wages, to say nothing of the loss of orders to the employers, and a great loss to Bolton itself by damages during the riots, and the employment of military and county constabulary; and now, after all this loss both to masters and men, the question of wages is to be settled, as will be seen by the enclosed paragraph, by a board of conciliation:—

“Settlement of the Bolton Strike.

“‘Last night, after a strike extending over 25 weeks, the dispute in the Bolton engineering trade was brought to an end. Lengthy conferences have been held during the past two days with a view to a settlement, and it has been arranged that the men shall resume work at once, as required, at the old terms. A board of conciliation, composed of both masters and men, is to be appointed to settle what, if any, is to be the rate of advance. The objections as to overtime also are to be withdrawn by the men. The final arrangements have not yet been announced, but it is understood that the above forms the basis of the resumption of work. The news has given the liveliest satisfaction in the town and neighbourhood. The dispute involved over 2,000 men, and has considerably affected the trade and prosperity of the town.’

“I have not been able to visit Ireland this year, but I am informed that the linen trade in the north is going on steadily, though business both in yarns and cloth is still unremunerative. In Belfast and other places the cuff, collar, and shirt trades are pretty brisk and fairly prosperous. The handkerchief industry, now very extensive in Belfast, is good and advancing. The same may be said of the fancy box trade, which follows the making up of handkerchiefs, &c. The operatives are doing well in all departments. There is no change in wages, no short time, and living is cheap.

“The Irish flax crop will only yield about one half the usual supply this season, but there is the prospect of a good supply from abroad.”

Mr. Meade-King, H.M. Inspector for Manchester, Warrington, Northwich, &c., in his report deals with the

condition of some of the more prominent industries in his district:—

“The conditions of employment in textile factories are generally so uniform and well known that I do not propose to trouble you with any remarks on them, but there are other classes of factory and workshop labour concerning the conditions of which a few observations may be interesting and, perhaps, useful.

“*Salt-making.*—Within the limits of my district two distinct trades are carried on. Salt-making (at Northwich) and fustian-cutting (at Warrington, Lymm, Cadishead, and Manchester), which, during the last few years of general depression, have suffered perhaps more severely than any other trades in the district, but it is curious to note how differently the rates of wages have been affected in these two, by what is known as ‘depression of trade.’ In the manufacture of salt, by the evaporation of brine, each pan is usually worked by two men, whose joint weekly earnings may now be averaged at 54s. Although a great number of men have been thrown out of employment by badness of trade, it is remarkable that there is no appreciable difference between the rate of wages paid now, and that which was paid when the salt trade was in a most flourishing condition. On the other hand, the wages paid to fustian-cutters now, are not more than one third of what were paid four or five years ago when the velvet trade was at its best.

“*Letter-press printing, &c.*—In letter-press and lithographic printing, and bookbinding works, the customary period of employment is from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., but as many of the firms avail themselves, to a considerable extent, of the overtime special exception, it is difficult to arrive at the average weekly earnings of the employed with any degree of accuracy. The same difficulty presents itself with regard to the weekly earnings in all trades to which the overtime exception is applicable.

“*Glass works.*—Wages in the glass trade are high, but no one conversant with the conditions of labour in glass factories will think they are too high. The number of turns per week, as well as the duration of each turn, vary a little in the different glass houses, but the usual arrangement in this district is to work eight or nine turns of six hours each, so that practically each person works 48 or 54 hours per week. The glass house is always closed from midday, Friday, till 1 or 7 o’clock a.m. on the following Monday.

“*Warehouses.*—In the Manchester warehouses women and young persons are allowed to work overtime in ‘hooking, lapping, making-up, and packing, or either of these processes,’ but, whereas there are more than a hundred of such warehouses in Manchester, less than a dozen appear to be availing themselves of this legal privilege. There is a practice of making overtime peculiar to this industry and worthy of notice. In the processes of hooking and making-up a given quantity of work is required to be done in each hour, and, if employers require the speedy execution of an order, any addition made to the allotted hourly work of those employed

is allowed to be counted as so much 'overtime' and paid for accordingly. Thus young persons engaged in such work can make as much as 10 hours' overtime in a week without having worked on any day a minute beyond the ordinary legal period. I may add that overtime work is paid for at a somewhat higher rate than ordinary work.

"'Hooking' is a process in which women and girls are finding employment in increasing numbers, though men and boys are more commonly engaged in the work.

"Skirt-making, by power, was a few years ago a very important and thriving industry in Manchester, but, owing to a fitful change of fashion, and perhaps other causes, it seems to have declined very much, and firms which were the busiest, have either closed their establishments or discharged a large proportion of their hands, and can only find employment for the remaining ones for eight or nine hours a day.

"In the miscellaneous branches of the wearing apparel trade the classes and conditions of labour, and rates of wages, vary so materially that it is impossible to venture on an average which is not liable to contradiction.

"*Tailors.*—A very large and rapidly increasing number of foreigners engaged in this trade, willing to work for lower wages, and many of them apparently regardless of the number of hours they work in each day, must eventually materially affect the average rate of wages throughout the trade.

"The earnings of dressmakers and milliners must always vary very much according to the class of work and material on which they are engaged, and the quality of the articles they turn out. That the conditions of this description of labour continue to be unsatisfactory is made evident by the number of complaints we receive. Friends and relations of girls employed in millinery, dressmaking, and like establishments have yet to be convinced that the law allows such employment to be continued from eight in the morning till 10 at night on 48 days in each year.

"*Children.*—With regard to the employment of children in this district, I observe with regret a very marked decrease. Whereas there were about 3,000 children employed when I came to the district, there are now scarcely 300. School authorities were in some cases so averse to 'half-timers' that they exacted higher school fees from them than from 'full-timers.' That most useful section of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878, which prohibited children from cleaning machinery in motion, dealt another severe blow to their employment. These and other causes combined seem to point—in this district at least—to a speedy termination of half-time employment of children."

Oldham is now the most important of the cotton districts, upon part of which, combined with Salford, I have the following report from H.M. Inspector, Mr. Vaughan. He says:—

"*Cotton trade.*—The cotton trade is the principal industry in my district, comprising cotton spinning, doubling, and weaving, and

incidentally, dyeing, bleaching, and printing. For some years past, since about the year 1876, the trade has been very much depressed, owing to a variety of causes, of which the principal one is the increased severity of competition with the other countries, where the conditions of labour are more favourable to cheap production, whilst many and in some cases almost prohibitive duties are placed upon cotton goods exported from this country. At this moment, notwithstanding a more hopeful feeling, the margin of profit is infinitesimally small, and where profits are made they arise chiefly from speculation rather than from legitimate trade. During last summer there was a very general recourse to short time in order to defeat a cotton 'corner'; but in the neighbourhood of Oldham it is impossible to obtain unanimity on such a question owing to the keenness of rivalry between the limited companies, and the short time movement did not last more than three weeks. At this moment a good many private firms are stopped, but only two limited companies have closed their works, partly owing to the fact that they have every incentive to keep running as long as possible in order to sustain a good appearance before their shareholders and the general public. At the same time almost all the machinery in cotton mills is running full time, with the exception of the velvet trade, and business, as apart from profit, is in a fairly satisfactory condition.

"Whilst, however, the position of employers has been for some time unremunerative and precarious, the operatives are probably better off than at any previous time. Their wages are good, and the purchasing power of their wages, owing to the cheapness of food and clothing, is enormously enhanced. In a paper read before the British Association this year by Mr. Samuel Andrew, Secretary to the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners, he says: 'If the profit of spinners and manufacturers had been commensurate with these wages, we should have had a very flourishing country.' Very frequently all the members of a family over 10 years of age are employed in one or other of the mills, and their joint earnings may easily amount to 5*l.* or upwards, whilst the opportunity of spending money would seem to be confined to the 'week end,' *i.e.*, from Saturday to Monday morning. But their habits of life are generally expensive, and a very small proportion of their earnings is invested, except in clubs, loan societies, and the like. A very small per-centage of the shares in cotton mills are held by the operatives themselves. At the last 'wakes' in Oldham a sum of between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.* was drawn out of their clubs for going away; but this can hardly be looked upon as an evidence of thrift, although it shows that the wages obtained are largely in excess of the expenses of living. A large number of operatives in Oldham own the houses in which they live, and, speaking generally, they are well to do. Moreover, the trades unions have done much to improve their position, and have, on the whole, made a wise use of their powerful influence, although occasionally unnecessary friction has through their action been introduced in the relations between employers and employed. There is a growing disinclination to the employment

of children as half-timers, especially amongst the limited companies, and some private firms, who still employ them to a considerable extent, act as a sort of nursery or training ground for children. An exception to this is found in mills where ring spinning has been adopted, and if ring spinning should, as appears not improbable in the near future, rival or displace mule spinning, there would probably be an increased demand for the labour of children.

“In Salford and Pendleton the wages paid in the cotton trade are not so good, partly owing to the fact that the mills are mostly of an older pattern, and the machinery, not being of the most modern type, does not travel so fast or turn out so much work.

“In Salford, too, there is a large floating population, as in most large cities, who neither work nor wish to work, whilst in Oldham almost every man, woman, and child is employed in a mill or machine shop. Consequently there is less appearance of poverty and squalor, as there is more independence and self-respect, which are to a great extent characteristic features of the workpeople about Oldham.”

In the textile district, of which Bolton is the centre, Mr. Brewer, H.M. Inspector, reports:—

“*Cotton trade.*—In Bolton, Wigan, &c. trade is decidedly on the mend.

“In Bolton orders are plentiful, and I am told so in Wigan.

“Prices, though, are not better, and if the price of yarn goes up so does the price of cotton.

“In Bolton and throughout my district hosiery manufacture or stocking knitting has had a wonderful development within the last few years.

“*Hosiery trade.*—In Bolton there is a hosiery factory employing 140 hands, mostly females.

“In Wigan there is one on a smaller scale employing some 12 females.

“Thanks to the courtesy of the inventor or patentee of the machine, I can give the numbers of machines supplied by him in my district.

“To what he calls workshops he has supplied - 212

“To what he calls private houses he has supplied 740

“A large number of the so-called private houses means virtually a workshop, as there are a large number who buy these machines who work for shops, and who employ one or more of their own children at home and teach them to knit and take the goods to shops or hawk them from door to door.

“Of these there are 140 workshops in Bolton alone, and 20 in Farnworth, and a number of these are under inspection. I am not referring to those absolutely given as private houses. Nor has he given me all, for I know of some at Atherton which he has not given.

"This most likely arises from the fact that he has not supplied them with machines.

"I know of numerous places where this knitting is carried on where his machines are not used.

"Women, female young persons, are all more or less employed in these workshops or private houses.

"The hosiery factory not only produces stockings but petticoats, under vests in cotton and wool and, I believe, half silk.

"The workshops more or less confine the manufacture to stockings.

"*Mineral water trade, &c.*—Another manufacture which has made great progress is that of aërated waters, herb beer, &c.

"When I first came to Bolton there were only at the outside some dozen aërated water factories. There are now some 35. Many started this year and last.

"They are scattered all over my district, even Ormskirk has 3, Westhoughton 1, Maudsley 1, and Skelmersdale 1.

"The makers of herb beer and pop are infinite. They crop up on every side, and most come under the Act.

"In nearly all male young persons or children are employed, and in many females.

"Rope-making by hand, except for mill purposes, has nearly died out.

"In Ormskirk it has been all the year exceptionally bad.

"*Children.*—The number of half-timers employed in mills and factories is greatly reduced.

"In 1879 in a large cotton mill at Wigan 500 children of both sexes were employed.

"In 1887 I should be puzzled to find 40.

"In Bolton mills they have wonderfully decreased, and the whole numbers all round would have dwindled down very perceptibly were it not that dressmakers, milliners, undertakers, coffin makers, umbrella coverers, &c. are now taking them.

"Dressmakers especially take children now, and this I regret, as the stooping over the work is very injurious to young children, and tends to sow consumption. The reason often given for taking them is that the mothers wish them to learn to sew, which they allege they are not well taught in school. Taking young girls at more mature age is objected to, as they only spoil material and then leave at the end of their two years and set up for themselves."

Mr. Taylor, H.M. Inspector for Preston, who has a district comprising a good deal of the cotton industry, and the iron trade of the north-west, reports upon the general state of his district :—

"*Cotton trade.*—The cotton trade in my district is improving more than the woollen or other textile trades, especially in the weaving branch. Several sheds, closed of late, have recently been re-started, and several others are in process of construction; while small extensions for the accommodation of new looms are very

general. In some quarters there is even a complaint of a want of weavers; and on the other hand I have heard nowhere lately, except in a few instances at Carlisle, of either spinners or weavers wanting work and being unable to obtain it. It is to be noted, however, that so far as Preston is concerned the depression of trade that spread over the factory districts after 1875 was never felt in so aggravated a form there as in some other quarters. There is a greater diversity in the fabrics woven there than is common in most cotton factory towns, and in particular there was a cotton texture called 'sateen' that was a very successful manufacture just at the height of the distress. This texture is not at present indeed in such demand, and the manufacture of it is more dispersed, but the Preston masters have learned the lesson of adapting their looms to what happens at the moment to be in request, and have thus managed for the most part to keep them at work throughout this and other changes.

"Iron trade.—In the iron district, along the north-west coast, there were encouraging symptoms that the long depression that has prevailed there was drawing to a close. A few furnaces, out of blast for some years, had been blown in again; the plate rolling and steel rail mills were more actively employed; and in at all events one instance the plant of a large new rail mill has recently been put down; but more recent accounts lead to the fear that the furnaces lately blown in may be put out.

"Wages in iron trade.—The wages in this trade have varied surprisingly little during the last few years notwithstanding the great fall in the price of iron. Of course I exclude the period of the great inflation 10 to 15 years ago, when they ranged ridiculously high, and am considering only the time that followed. Moulders are making now 2*l.* 5*s.* a week and upwards (that is for a week of 7½ days); labourers, 19*s.* or 20*s.* That is to say, they are making as much now when pig iron is selling at from 40*s.* to 42*s.* a ton as when it was selling at from 50*s.* to 52*s.* Notwithstanding this comparatively favourable position, however, there are probably few classes of operatives among whom there is greater real distress. This little varying wage is far from being, or having been, a continuous one, but on the contrary has been, and is, uncertain and intermittent. Periods of great exertion in this industry alternate with periods of complete idleness, for the great machinery employed cannot be set in motion and worked at a profit except at considerable cost and with a view to very rapid production. The mills and furnaces must either be in full work or not at work at all. The consequence is that owing to causes over which they have no control, and of which even they have commonly no knowledge, the workers are in receipt of wages or not, as the case may be. The result is deteriorating and demoralising; and poverty and misery prevail among them to a large, though I am happy to believe a decreasing, extent.

"Of the minor industries in my district those under the workshop regulations are the most numerous, and the most numerous of them such as are concerned about the production of articles of wearing apparel. There has been a decided improvement in

the manner of conducting these industries of late years. The workshops are built better and kept better than formerly. The hours of labour are shorter and more regular, and the whole tone and spirit of employment and occupation in them has been ameliorated. I seldom visit a workshop of the dressmaking or millinery class in country towns now without obtaining gratifying assurance of the value of the statutory provisions applying to them.

"The work-rooms occupied by tailors are not quite so satisfactory, nor those where clog-making (a considerable trade in Lancashire) is pursued. Nevertheless even these afford but little substantial ground for complaint, and are moreover steadily improving."

The slate trade of North Wales is reported upon by Mr. Richmond, H.M. Inspector of the district:—

"*Quarries.*—This is an industry which employs many thousand hands, and almost all of the chief quarries are included in my district. A few particulars in connexion with it may therefore be interesting. I am glad to be able to report that this important trade has shown signs of considerable briskness of late. There has been a ready sale for slates and stocks are not large, but prices are still very low.

"The employment is almost entirely piece-work, but of a peculiar order. Every four weeks the 'bargains' in the quarries are let to the different 'crews,' which consist of two or sometimes three partners and a dayman or dresser. The crew is thus made up of—

" Partners	{	1 or 2 rockmen (working in the quarry to get slate).
	{	1 splitter, who works on the surface.
		" 1 dresser, who dresses the slates to size after they have been split.

"The standard wages which are approximately aimed at are 4s. per day for the rockmen and splitters and 3s. per day for the dresser.

"When a 'bargain' is let, it is taken at so much per thousand slates, according to size; but as the 'bargain' may consist of good or indifferent rock, and the quantity of slates made will vary very much accordingly, 'poundage' is added to what is earned by the men through slates made according to the fixed tariff. In some cases where the rock is poor as much as 40s. 'poundage' is added to each 20s. earned by the manufacture of slates according to tariff.

"Hence the word 'bargain,' whereby it is meant that the quarrymen bargain for a certain amount of 'poundage' when the four-weekly letting takes place. The quarrymen or partners may therefore earn a little more than 4s. per day, but the standard aimed at by the letting is as stated above. Boys are also admitted to the quarries on piece-work, and a boy so admitted is termed in Welsh a 'rybelwr' or rubbler in English. A boy so admitted has no connexion with the bargains, but obtains pieces of slat

rock from the rubble or rubbish heaps, wherever he can, or sometimes from the quarrymen for helping them. From the pieces of rock so obtained he makes slates, and is paid according to the tariff.

“Most of the quarries are now working six days per week; but Lord Penhryn’s are only open five days per week, having worked only four days for the first 14 weeks of the year.”

The two following reports are from H.M. Inspectors Cameron and Woodgate.

Belfast and north of Ireland.—Mr. Cameron’s report deals with the north of Ireland, small in area but full of manufacturing life, and reviews the different industries *seriatim*. The first industry named is—

“*Flax spinning and weaving.*—The condition of the staple industry of the north of Ireland calls for no special remark. It continues depressed though retaining as much vitality as has been evidenced of recent years. There are no changes to be chronicled in the conditions of employment other than advancement in fencing of machinery, ventilation, &c., and a decrease of accidents of a severe nature. Child labour continues to be an important feature, and I have noticed an increase in the number of children who have been enabled to avail themselves of certificates of educational proficiency in order to work full time.

“*Print works.*—It is to be observed that as large an amount of block printing is done by hand as before, and the number of printing machines now in use has considerably increased; and I believe this to arise mainly from the large extension in the handkerchief industry. In the hand printing, child labour, as tearers, is still largely used, the children being paid by their respective printers, though, of course, working under the responsibility of the firm. A noticeable feature in the handkerchief printing trade, and one worthy of remark, is the introduction by one firm of women as hand block printers, with girl tearers. I am informed that although considerable difficulty attended this innovation, its continuance is secured, and the experiment has been thoroughly satisfactory.

“*Rope and twine works.*—Here is an example of the great commercial prosperity which, in spite of considerable dulness in the staple linen industry, exists in Belfast. Ten years ago the number of hands employed at one firm was 100 all told, now 800 are employed, and it is hoped that soon 1,000 may be at work. Demands upon one firm come from almost every important seaport town, whilst they supply a considerable portion of the trades of the United Kingdom. The largest cable and the smallest fishing twine are manufactured on the premises; and some idea of the extent of the factory and the machine and hand labour employed can be obtained from the fact that upwards of 20 tons are produced daily of this species of manufacture. The whole area of the works covers a space of over 7 acres, of which about 6 acres are under cover. The importance of such an industry, and its

value to the prosperity of the working class in Belfast, may be estimated by the above facts.

“Handkerchief trade.”—There are two distinct branches of the handkerchief trade in Belfast. The one dealing with linen hem-stitched handkerchiefs, the other with handkerchiefs hem-stitched, but of cotton material. The former has been established for many years, and calls for no special remarks. The latter is of recent growth, and within the last three years has extended very largely, having become indeed quite a feature among the industries of the town. This development has arisen, I believe, from the fact that the hem-stitching process was first introduced in the north of Ireland, and that the labour obtainable in Belfast is better instructed than elsewhere, and also that educated habits perhaps enable the Belfast manufacturers to turn out with greater facility a superior article, cotton in texture, and fine cambric in finish and appearance. These are reasons alleged to me, and certainly the fact remains that within the time I have named the number of new concerns started, and attaining rapid growth, in this industry have been very and exceptionally large.

“Pinafore manufacturers.”—The pinafore trade may be said to have commenced in Belfast some 10 years since, having hitherto been confined chiefly, I believe, to Glasgow. Since its introduction here, and owing mainly to exceptional opportunities for obtaining linens at moderate rates, with occasional odd lots, it has considerably extended; and as an additional reason for this increase it may be said that, perhaps here, the rates of wages are more moderate than elsewhere. Ten years ago there was but one firm in the trade in Belfast. There are now 10 at least.

“Shirt-making.”—Shirt-making is the staple industry of the City of Londonderry, where there are four large non-textile factories, besides many very important places under the Workshop Act through not using power, and, in addition, what are called ‘stations’ in connexion with the Derry centres, and scattered through the country, where hands are employed and work given out. Belfast also does a considerable shirt trade, but small in comparison with Londonderry. I have no particular observations to make regarding the industry itself, save that, seemingly, it continues to hold its own, and is in a fairly prosperous condition, yielding a very important field for labour.

“Shipyard and engine works.”—The principal firm is that of Messrs. Harland and Wolff.

“It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark on the character and importance of this firm, their name being so well known. I may say, however, that the works now cover an area of over 40 acres. Some few years back separate engine works were erected, comprising brass and iron foundries; forges; turneries; and pattern, boiler-making, fitting, machine, and erecting shops. The ship-building premises include spacious workshops for smiths, machinists, joiners, cabinet-makers, French polishers, sparmakers, boat builders, riggers, upholsterers, plumbers, galvanisers, and other trades; also sail-lofts, sawmills, and stores. The firm now build for many of the largest firms in the shipping

trade, and they occasionally receive orders from the Admiralty. They pay about 5,000*l.* a week in wages, and employ some 4,800 men and lads.

“There exists likewise in Belfast two other important ship-building works, Messrs. Workman, Clark, & Co., and Messrs. McIlwaine, Lewis, & Co., and these are yearly increasing in size and importance.

“*Tobacco factories.*—The number of tobacco factories has decreased within a period of years. At the same time, there has arisen in one instance a very marked extension. Enlarged premises, additional employment of labour, and an amount of weekly duty paid to the Revenue, which of itself exceeds considerably the sum obtained when there existed more numerous works, being in fact, in this one instance, an average of 8,000*l.* weekly. The firm to which I allude some few years since employed under 100 hands. It now gives employment to over 400.

“*Confectionery, jams, jellies, and marmalade.*—A very marked prosperity has attended the gradual extension of a firm in Belfast. Their premises have been considerably enlarged, and as an evidence of the amount of business done, I may mention that in one week during the month of August last 2,197*l.* worth of sugar was used in the manufacture of preserves. On one day of the same month the town traveller of the firm sold in Belfast 50 tons of preserves, and orders came in on the same day from wholesale houses in the town for 30 tons additional. The firm started some 12 years ago, commencing with about 30 hands. They now employ in the preserve and confectionery departments 130.

“*Patent ‘glacier’ window decoration manufacturers.*—This industry is peculiar to one firm, and has been referred to before in my reports. It was opened six years ago, and has gradually increased, having now a market and agencies all over the world. Briefly explained, the process is manufacture of a material which when placed on ordinary glass renders a close imitation of the more expensive staining operation, and one difficult to detect. I deem the mention of the industry to be interesting, if only as an illustration of the push and vitality of general trade in the north of Ireland.

“*Soap and candle works.*—The industry of paraffin candle making in Belfast is a comparatively recent one. I believe it to have been in a measure forced owing to the fact of English manufacturers having so largely introduced cheap wax candles, and so compelled abandonment of the inferior tallow lights. The industry is extending.

“The soap trade may likewise be said to show expansion. I am informed that whereas some years since customers were limited to Ulster, these are now to be found throughout the whole of Ireland, as well as in England and abroad.

“*Lucifer match works.*—I am informed that there is a marked social improvement in the class of workers engaged in this trade. In former times the industry was somewhat looked down on, and there was considerable difficulty in securing respectable hands. This was met by employment at an early age, and gradual

education, which, in a measure, secured continuance of service, but such difficulties have now disappeared. The employment of children also has ceased owing to improvements in machinery in the factory. The trade, besides supplying largely in Ireland, exports to England and the Isle of Man.

Scutch mills.—No great alteration is apparent in this industry. It was thought that the ‘Cardon’ scutching machine, alluded to in my report of last year, might, if practically successful, do away with many of the small mills, and centralise the work in different districts; but I am led to understand from inquiry that the flax turned out by this patent does not entirely recommend itself to the spinners, although sufficiently useful in, especially, coarse spinning. The use of the machine has not therefore, so far as I have observed, become general, and the patent has been brought to the notice of the public quite recently, but whether this will obtain popularity and general use remains to be seen.”

Central, western, south-western, and southern counties of Ireland.—Mr. Woodgate, whose district comprises the City of Dublin and the central, south-eastern, southern, western, and south-western counties of Ireland, refers in general terms to the condition of the factories under his supervision, which, with the exception of those in Dublin, Cork, and a few other towns, are scattered over a wide area, and present few features of interest :—

“I beg to report that during the last year there has been no improvement in trade in this district. In some of the factories at times they have been kept busy, but the one complaint is the continued fall in prices, and the consequent unremunerative profits.

Handkerchief industry.—Among the number of different industries which come under inspection under the Factory and Workshop Act the handkerchief hemming, veining, and embroidery work shows the greatest amount of vitality. The numbers of factories and workshops in this particular branch have steadily increased year by year for the last few years. This industry is chiefly confined to the counties Armagh and Down. A few months ago I received numbers of overtime notices from the different handkerchief factories, which showed the masters were kept busy; but of late I find great depression has set in in this branch of trade, owing chiefly to over-production, a natural result of the keen competition and of the great increase in the number of new works. At present I find many of the masters are only able to keep the workers employed three-quarters time. All the workers in this class of industry are females, and, as a rule, are able to earn good and constant wages. It is a class of work much appreciated by the workers, who seem to prefer it to employment in spinning or weaving factories.

“A gentleman in the handkerchief trade in Lurgan has kindly supplied me with the average rates of wages, which may be of interest, and which I append :—

“ Handkerchief washers -	-	9s. 6d.	per week.
„ smoothers	-	8s. 0d.	„
„ folders and pressers	-	10s. 0d.	„
„ drawers (children em-			
ployed at home)	-	2s. 6d.	„
„ overseers or hand sewers			
		5s. to 11s. 0d.	„
„ veiners -	-	12s. to 16s. 0d.	„

“ The town of Lurgan, of which the population is 10,135, is the chief seat of the handkerchief industry. Out of Belfast I should say it is the most important town in Ireland from an industrial point of view. There are recorded in the factory register 56 factories under the Act in the town and immediate neighbourhood, as well as a large number of workshops and domestic workshops. There seems to be employment for every one, especially females of all ages. Unlike numbers of other towns in Ireland, Lurgan is a busy, prosperous, industrious, increasing town.

“ In addition to the persons employed in the handkerchief works, there is also a very large domestic industry carried on in the country round Lurgan, Portadown, Dromore, &c., where the mothers of families and children are able to get handkerchiefs from the factories to take home and hem, vein, and draw. This domestic industry is much valued by the poor people, as it gives them almost constant employment in their homes, where otherwise they would be idle. The want of such a domestic industry as this is much felt throughout the south and west of Ireland.

“ At each of the factories lately visited I was told they were greatly in want of female labour. Every female in the town, whether married or not, is supplied with ample means of work in the handkerchief industry, such as drawing, veining, hemming, folding, and embroidering, a great deal of which can be, and is, done in the private dwelling-houses. Mr. Bullock tells me, owing to the scarcity of female labour, he has been obliged to establish agencies in Donegal, Newtown, Hamilton, Crossmaglen, &c., where he sends handkerchiefs in large quantities to be embroidered by the country people in and around these villages. These villages are all in Ulster. It seems to me that in the south and west of Ireland, where the absence of all industries is very remarkable, that it might be a good opportunity if this industry could be opened up in any part of the country out of Ulster, and I remarked to the gentlemen, viz., Mr. Bullock, Mr. Clendenning, and Mr. Watson, that if in my travels in the south and west I met any persons who could give the industry a start I should be glad to put them into communication with the firms. I find in this country that the people in Ulster know very little of the people out of Ulster. All the above gentlemen said they would be very glad to try the experiment of sending handkerchiefs to any town out of Ulster where the people could be depended on, and they—especially Mr. Bullock—would see that they were taught how to do the embroidery. If this industry could be extended to the south it will be productive, in my humble opinion, of real and lasting good among the poor people, whose

great want is industrial employment. I have already reported that the only industry in all my district which shows any vitality is the pocket-handkerchief one. I am told as much as 5s. 6d. and 6s. a week can be earned at the embroidery by females working in their own homes.

“ Since I reported last year on the hand-loom weaving trade, I regret there has been no improvement in the prices the weavers can earn, which average between 6s. and 8s. a week for 12 to 14 hours’ work a day. These weavers are a most industrious class of persons, and are very numerous in the province of Ulster. They chiefly make fine linens and Irish cambric handkerchiefs. The masters tell me they have a greater demand for the cheaper handkerchiefs made by the power loom ; hence the small prices these poor weavers are able to earn.

“ *Corn and flour mills* form the chief industry in the west and south of Ireland, and I regret to report that I find this about the most depressed of all the trades in the country. I have seen numbers of large corn and flour mills closed, not to be re-opened, and numbers are closing every day. Nearly all the owners attribute the cause of the depression to the action of free trade, and nearly all, with very few exceptions, would be glad to see a protective duty introduced. The depression in this trade also materially affects other classes of factories in the west and south, such as the machine makers and the spinning and weaving factories, in which are made the sacks for the flour.

“ The number of wool spinning and weaving factories in the Cork district is 74. Some of them are very small, and in very isolated parts of the country, carrying on a local trade, often only working at the times of the year immediately after the sheep are shorn. I find, on the whole, these mills are fairly prosperous.

“ In addition to the above 74 wool mills, there are 16 wool mills in the Dublin and northern district, and 4 in the Belfast district, making a total of 94 in Ireland.

“ There does not appear to be any tendency to start any new industries in Ireland out of Ulster, if I except butter and condensed milk.

“ *Holidays in Ireland.*—When visiting a large wool mill in July last I was particularly struck, on examining the factory register book, with the number of holidays given in the work. I give the holidays as extracted from the register up to July :—

“ New Year’s Day, Epiphany, St. Patrick’s Day, Lady Day (March 25), Races, Ascension Day, Corpus Christi, St. Peter and St. Paul ; and, in addition to these days, the following, I am told, are always given :—Lady Day (August 15), All Saints’ Day (November 1), Christmas Day.

“ It will be seen from this list neither Good Friday nor Easter Monday is given ; one of these latter days is, however, required to be given in Ireland under the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.

“ This makes a total of 12 days.

“ The master of the factory informed me he was obliged to give these holidays, although a very serious loss and inconvenience to him.

“When it is considered all the expensive machinery in the mill is standing idle on these holidays, that full wages must be paid to the heads and overseers of the factory, although the younger hands are not paid for the holidays, it will be seen how serious must be the loss. With the great competition which at present exists, not only among all classes throughout the United Kingdom, but also with foreign countries, where the operatives work longer hours and for less wages, this compulsory closing of mills must cause great loss to master as well as worker.”

Flax scutching.—I recently went to Newtownards, in the co. Down, to see a new flax scutching machine invented by Mr. Johnston of the Kiltonga Bleach Works.

Two gentlemen owning flax spinning mills in this district spoke to me in very favourable terms of the machine. Mr. Johnston had the machine set to work in order to show it. It scutches the flax very clean, and does not appear in any way to injure the fibre. It requires no rollers and is so constructed as to be almost impossible for an accident to happen. A great advantage it possesses is it can be readily moved about the country, and any farmer possessing one could, after he has scutched his own flax, let it out to his neighbours. In fact it seems to me the very thing wanted to encourage the growth of flax in the south and west of Ireland. Mr. Johnston informed me he is in communication with a gentleman near Clonakilty, in the co. Cork, who is anxious to try it. It seems to me, as a commencement, it should be tried near seaport towns within easy distance of steamboat communication. The cost of the machine is 55*l.*, and for economy of labour Mr. Johnston recommends a pair to be used together.

Between the years 1848 and 1858 I understand the Government gave a grant of 1,000*l.* a year, paid through the Royal Dublin Society, towards encouraging the growth of flax in the south and west of Ireland; and as a further means of encouragement I am informed the Flax Supply Association, Belfast, spent between 1868 and 1877 the sum of 7,495*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.*, which was subscribed for by manufacturers in Ulster.

Railway rates.—In these days of acute competition and reduced rates of profit I find one of the causes which acts injuriously against the manufacturing interests of this country is the excessive rates charged by some of the railway companies for the carriage of manufactured goods and coal. One gentleman, the owner of a large factory on the Great Northern Railway Company, Ireland, a few miles from Belfast, recently informed me to get coal from Belfast costs 2*s.* 9*d.* a ton by rail, and he is consequently obliged to

get it by canal, which costs him only 2s. a ton. This gentleman informs me his consumption of coal amounts to 3,000 tons a year. The same gentleman informs me he sends his manufactured goods to Belfast by cart. In another mill, on the same line of rail, I am informed the consumption of coal is 1,560 tons a year, and in another mill it is 2,340 tons a year, all sent by canal boat. I am informed by millowners that manufactured goods, to escape the heavy railway rates, are carted from Lisburn, Banbridge, Armagh, Newry, Lurgan, Portadown, &c., and in addition quantities of provisions are also sent by road. One millowner tells me there are now more carts carrying goods between Lurgan and Belfast than have been known before for years. When one hears complaints all over Ireland of bad trade, small profits, the closing of mills, and the causes attributed, viz., free trade, the want of fair trade, reciprocity, &c., it would seem anomalous that one of the causes should be a policy which keeps up high railway rates. The loss to the railway companies by the carriage of goods, coals, &c. by other means than by rail must be very great in the course of the year; and of course it becomes an open question whether it does not afford a means of enabling the foreigner to compete with us on more favourable terms and undersell us in our own markets. Nor is this loss felt only by the manufacturer and the railway company, but, indirectly, it must tell on the poor operatives, inasmuch as no millowner will carry on business at a loss. It must tend in the long run to the closing of too many of our industries, thereby swelling the numbers of the unemployed poor.

The manager of one of the largest factories in Dublin recently informed me his firm were obliged to send their goods from Dublin to Glasgow for delivery in Cork in consequence of the heavy railway rates and the reduced cost of transport by steamboat.

The closing of any industry causes in too many cases widespread distress among the poor operatives, breaking up many a home and frequently resulting in enforced emigration.

It will be seen from the reports sent in by me it is the exception in Ireland to report the starting of any new industry.

To use the words of Cobden, "the country that has not many factories will have many workhouses."

Should not advantages and encouragement, where possible, be held out to capitalists to embark in industries which would give employment to our increasing numbers of unemployed, and at the same time be valuable feeders to our railway system?

On the subject of railway rates I extract the following from the Irish Manufacturer's Journal of January 14, 1888:

“ The commencement of a rapid and permanent revival of
“ all Irish industries will date from the day when there is a
“ radical reduction of all inland freights, and a thorough re-
“ adjustment of foreign through freights.”

Mr. Henderson, the Superintending Inspector of Scotland, and the four northern counties of England with the north of Lancashire, has favoured me with some most interesting observations upon the condition of the prominent trades in his district, and comparison of wages, showing the present condition as respects wages, and the social condition of the wage earners :—

“ *State of trade.*—It is with much satisfaction that I feel able to report to you that there has been a sensible improvement in trade in my division during the last month or two. The fact that this improvement is not limited to any particular branch of manufacturing industry encourages the hope that we have at last seen the end of the long period of commercial depression under which the country has laboured.

“ *Iron trade.*—I have recently visited the iron manufacturing districts of the north of England, and although so far as profit is concerned there is not yet much to boast about, yet some confidence is felt that the winter will be got over without any of that severe suffering and distress among the operative population which has been experienced for several successive years. The gradual substitution of steel for iron in shipbuilding, bridge building, and other engineering work has given a fresh impetus to the manufacture of steel from the hematite ores found in the north-west of England, and the furnaces in Cumberland have been much better employed this year than for some time past. The opening up of some additional iron ore mines in the district has also increased the demand for labour there, and if the cost of the freight of Spanish ores increases as it now promises to do, a good deal more will probably be done in this direction.

“ In the Middlesborough district the price of pig iron although it has improved is still so low as to leave but a slender margin for the maker ; but in this district also the demand for steel and finished iron has increased, and some of the establishments engaged in their production may be said to be busy. The same remarks may be said to apply generally to the iron and steel trades of the west of Scotland.

“ In shipbuilding some good orders have been booked during the last month or two, and the building yards on the Clyde, the Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees will present a busier aspect this winter than they have done for several years.

“ In the textile industries in my division a considerable improvement in trade can also be reported. The cotton manufacturers of Lancashire are well employed, and in some places they are within a measurable distance of suffering from a scarcity of

labour. In the border counties, in the tweed and hosiery industries, the depression has been comparatively speaking but lightly felt, and trade there continues fairly satisfactory. In the north-east of Scotland an improvement may be reported also in the jute manufacture, which has suffered from great depression in common with some branches of the linen manufacture. In the west of Scotland, in and about Glasgow, such has been the improvement lately in manufacturing that I have found some employers with looms standing idle for lack of weavers.

“Wages.”—The most striking fact, I think, in connexion with the trade depression which has prevailed throughout the country is the comparatively slight reduction which has taken place in wages. Although thousands of skilled workmen and labourers have at times been out of employment, yet reductions in the rate of wages paid to them generally have been the exception. The earnings of the workpeople in Lancashire from all I can learn are as high if not higher now than they have ever been known to be since the cotton manufacture was introduced. In the tweed and hosiery industries of the south of Scotland the experience is the same. In the jute manufacture the rate of wages is 10 per cent. higher than last year, although it is still 25 per cent. below what it was when the trade was in the heyday of its prosperity. The wages of skilled artizans in what may be termed the miscellaneous trades practically remain unaltered. The mason, the joiner, the bricklayer, the painter, the blacksmith, the letter-press printer, the bookbinder, and others have suffered no sensible general reduction. In the iron and shipbuilding trades the rates paid for piece-work have, however, been reduced, and the day labourer has suffered severely. A reduction of 10, 20, 30, and even in some exceptional instances of 50 per cent. on his remuneration has taken place. The fall in agricultural wages also has been very considerable. I am indebted to numerous correspondents for most valuable information which they have sent me in detail in regard to the wages paid now and formerly; but it is, perhaps, not necessary to give more than a summary of the results which I have arrived at.

Shipbuilding.—The following figures represent the time rate of wages paid weekly to a shipbuilding yard on the Clyde at the duties mentioned: 1881 when the trade was fairly prosperous; 1882 the year the largest tonnage on record was launched; and 1887 after several years of serious depression.

	1881.	1882.	1887.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rivetters and caulkers - -	1 7 0	1 9 3	1 3 0
Holder-on - - -	0 18 7	1 0 10	0 16 10½
Fitters or platers - -	1 9 3	1 11 6	1 4 9
Angle iron smiths - -	1 9 3	1 11 6	1 3 8
Carpenters - - -	1 11 6	1 13 9	1 10 4½

				1881.	1882.	1887.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Joiners -	-	-	-	1 12 8	1 13 9	1 9 3
Blacksmiths	-	-	-	1 10 4½	1 12 7	1 7 0
Painters	-	-	-	1 14 4	1 13 9	1 10 4½
Plumbers	-	-	-	1 14 4	1 13 9	1 10 4½
Engineers	-	-	-	1 11 6	1 13 9	1 13 9
Labourers	-	-	-	0 16 11	0 16 4	0 15 9

The rates of wages paid may have differed from these slightly in different establishments, but they may be accepted as fairly representative.

Agriculture.—With respect to agricultural wages, which in certain districts have an important influence on the labour market of the district in manufacturing, I have been furnished with the following statement from the border counties:—

Hinds' Wages.						1877.	1887.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
In money	-	-	-	-	-	25 0 0	21 0 0
65 stone of oatmeal	-	-	-	-	-	6 10 0	4 12 0
2 bolls of barley	-	-	-	-	-	2 8 0	1 14 0
700 yards potatoes, value	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 0	2 10 0
Coals	-	-	-	-	-	1 12 0	1 12 0
						38 0 0	31 8 0

“In addition to this the hind receives produce for one cow and harvest food for one month, and a free house and garden.

“In the same district the wages of women working in the fields was 1s. 6d. a day in 1877 and 1s. 3d. in 1887.

“Boys from 14 to 16 years of age received in addition to board and lodging in 1877 from 6l. to 7l. 10s., in 1887 from 3l. to 5l. 10s.

“I have also been furnished with some interesting statements of the wages paid in the north of Scotland, and the following, which are those current on a farm in Aberdeenshire, may be taken as fairly representative.

	1875.			1887.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
With board and lodging :						
Managing grieve - -		42	0 0		36	0 0
Foreman or ordinary grieve - -		36	0 0		32	0 0
First horseman - - -		30	0 0		24	0 0
Second horseman - - -		27	0 0		21	0 0
Cattleman - - -		30	0 0		25	0 0
Married men :						
In money - - -	26	0		22	0	
In allowances - - -	19	4		15	16	
		45	4 0		37	16 0
Way labourer, per day - -		0	3 0		0	2 9
Harvest hands - - -		5	10 0		4	15 0

“The result of my inquiries respecting the wages paid in Scotland go to show that the reduction during the depression has rarely exceeded from 15 to 25 per cent. In Ayrshire a firm of ironmasters by the introduction of a number of foreigners, Russian Poles, have succeeded in reducing the wages of their labourers to 12s. a week; but I am glad to be able to say that this is so far quite an exceptional experience.

“At the present time the average rate of wages paid in Scotland may be accepted to be for skilled artizans from 25s. to 30s. weekly, for labourers 15s. weekly, and for women from 8s. to 10s. weekly.

“Professor Thorold Rogers in his well-known and exhaustive book on work and wages states that the end of the 15th and beginning of the 16th centuries was the golden age of the English labourer. The prevailing wages paid during that period were 6d. a day to artizans and 4d. a day to labourers. The average price of wheat during the period 1401 to 1540 was 5s. 11½d. per quarter. That is to say, an artizan at this period could earn enough by a week's labour to purchase two thirds and a labourer one third of a quarter of wheat. The wages and prices now current present a marked contrast to this. An artizan with a much shorter day's labour will earn 5s. a day, and a labourer 2s. 6d. to 3s. A week's labour of the former would enable him to purchase a whole quarter of wheat instead of a half, while the labourer could command a half or something more instead of a third of a quarter. Measured by the mere cost of food the workman of to-day is clearly better off than even in the days described by Professor Rogers as golden. But the difficulties which even the best paid class of our operatives find in maintaining themselves and their families even in these times forcibly illustrates the great change which has taken place in the social habits of the people. At the opening of this century the

condition of the operative classes in this country must have been most wretched. The highest wage then paid to a skilled artizan was 18s. a week, and in country districts they had to be content with 10s. or 12s., while the labourer got at least a third less. Before the harvest of 1801 was secured the average price of wheat rose to 180s. a quarter, and the quartern loaf was sold as high as 1s. 10½*d.* Bread of a much better quality has been and is now selling in Scotland at 4*d.* and 4½*d.* The great rise in wages which has been experienced in this country has practically all taken place within the last 40 years, and the facts which I have just stated show how slightly they have been affected by the depression which has prevailed so long but which it is to be hoped is now passing away. Two causes have been at work, so far as I have been able to judge, preventing any serious fall in wages (1) the influence of the trades unions, and (2) the disinclination of many of the employers to reduce wages if they could possibly avoid it, and the fear entertained by others of provoking a contest with the unions. Although it would be idle to deny that there has been a considerable amount of suffering and distress among the working population in some districts during this depression, yet in others the margin of surplus labour has never been great, and employers even though they had been inclined to reduce wages could hardly have ventured to do so without the risk of losing their most efficient workpeople. I feel free to add also that during my service in the Factory Department, which has now extended over a quarter of a century, I have noted a growing indisposition on the part of employers to reduce wages during a temporary depression.

“The statistics of pauperism in Scotland may be quoted as a proof that the depression in trade has not pressed so heavily upon the population as might have been anticipated. Since 1880 the number of paupers of all classes in receipt of relief in Scotland has actually diminished. In 1880 the total number was 103,186, or 2·7 of the population; in 1884 it fell to 94,642, or a proportion 2·4 per cent. of the population; and although the numbers for the current year 1887 was somewhat higher—96,536—yet the proportion to the population remains unaltered owing to its increasing numbers.

“Several causes have contributed to this result; (1) the unprecedented low price of food; (2) the comparatively small extent to which the wages of those in actual employment have been reduced; and (3) the great expansion which has taken place in the employment of women and girls by the establishment of new industries, and the expansion of old ones in which women’s work is found suitable.

“*Confectionery, &c.*—Some of these new industries we owe to the fiscal policy of our foreign manufacturing competitors, and others to the introduction of new and improved machinery. The extremely low price of sugar has given a great impetus to the confectionery and fruit-preserving industries in Scotland, and the workpeople employed in these factories are mainly women. In the City of Glasgow within the last few years large factories

have been established for the manufacture of a class of fancy goods which have hitherto been obtained almost exclusively from Austria and Germany. They include picture and photograph frames and cases, and a variety of fancy articles, which may be described as useful ornaments. Silk plush enters largely into these manufactures, and, thanks to the enterprise of a British manufacturer, Mr. C. S. Lister, of the Manningham Mill at Bradford, silk plush is produced cheaper here than on the Continent, and as our continental competitors insist upon levying a heavy duty upon it, the manufacture of these fancy articles is being rapidly transferred to this country. There is one factory in Glasgow alone making from eight to ten thousand frames a week, which finds a ready market both at home and abroad.

“*Hosiery*.—Another branch of industry which has recently expanded with leaps and bounds in Scotland, and which has given employment to large numbers of women, is the manufacture of hosiery by hand machines. These machines have now been brought to such a high state of perfection that they can compete successfully with the machines driven by power, and are rapidly superseding knitting by hand. The best of the machines are manufactured in Germany, although in some cases the iron castings for them are exported from this country. The rapid growth of this manufacture may be measured by the fact that one firm in the City of Glasgow which employed less than a dozen hands at these machines now employ close upon 700. The wages of these operatives, who are almost exclusively women and girls, will average from 9s. to 22s. weekly.

“*Fancy box*.—The fancy box-making trade is another industry that has expanded largely within recent years, and which gives a large amount of employment to women. The experience has been the same in the boot and shoe industry, which is carried on on a very extensive scale in Ayrshire. There the manufacturers follow the methods adopted in this trade with so much success in the United States, and with, I think, even more satisfactory results. Beginning with the hide as the raw material. The most perfect appliances and machinery are made use of to produce the finished article in the most economical manner, having regard to quality and finish. In these days when we hear so much about excessive competition, shoddy manufactures, and starvation wages, it is refreshing to come across an experience so much to the contrary in every respect as is to be met with in a boot and shoe factory which is to be found in the town of Kilmarnock, and of which an interesting description has been sent to me by my colleague Mr. George Sedgwick. The success of this establishment, which is owned by Messrs. A. L. Clark & Co., is a proof that good well finished work is still appreciated by our customers abroad. The factory in some respects is a model one, the goods manufactured in it are of a high class, and the wages earned are in proportion. Some of the women in this place earn 25s. a week on time, a rate which is very exceptional in Scotland.

“*Female labour and wages*.—The additional employment found for women of late years in these and other occupations which I

could name has beyond a doubt had a great influence in keeping down pauperism in Scotland during the recent depression in trade. As an illustration of how it has operated in this way I might cite the experience of the town of Dumbarton. The chief industry of this place is shipbuilding and engineering, and during the last three years it has suffered most severely, some of the building yards being entirely closed for a time. Fortunately in the Leven valley there are large print works and dye works in which large numbers of the women and girls from Dumbarton have found employment. They do not earn high wages it is true, but food having been cheap the gaunt wolf of famine has been scared from many a household by their self-denying efforts, for these poor women had a three mile walk to face daily both in going to and returning from their work.

“Some surprise may be felt that with the high rate of wages paid to some women, to which I have more than once referred, I should have fixed the average so low as 8s. to 10s., and I am aware that it has been stated to be much higher by others who have written on the subject. Women’s wages vary much more than men’s, according to locality. There is a wonderful contrast in this respect between the north and south of Scotland if we draw the line at the Forth and the Clyde. The highest wages earned by women in Scotland are those paid to the skilled workwomen in the tweed factories of the Border towns, such as Howick and Galashiels. They will be at least double the wages paid for much the same class of labour in the factories of Dundee and Aberdeen. In Glasgow, where there is a growing demand for female labour on account of the rapid growth of what may be termed our miscellaneous industries, women are paid a somewhat higher rate than in Edinburgh, but their average would still fall very far short of that paid in the south.”

Mr. Robinson, H.M. Inspector for Dundee and the north-east of Scotland, has reported for the past year as follows :—

“*Jute trade.*—With the beginning of the present year the jute trade of Dundee, which since 1883 had been gradually getting worse and worse, showed signs of improvement, which, on the whole, have been fairly well maintained, though more perhaps in the spinning than the weaving branches of the trade.

“There are a few looms in some of the factories still standing idle, but the spinning machinery in the mills that are occupied is all running, and one mill that had been standing for 18 months was re-started in July last.

“In the month of January, when the trade began to improve, wages in Dundee were increased 5 per cent.; previous to this, since 1883, there had been a gradual reduction, amounting in all to 25 per cent., as shown in the following table, with which I was supplied at Bow Bridge Works (Messrs. Grimmond) :—

March 1884.	Reduction of 5 per cent.		
July 1884.	„	5	„
March 1885.	„	5	„

Sept.	1885.	Reduction of 5 per cent.		
June	1886.	„	5	„
Jan.	1887.	Rise of	5	„

“The wages now standing much the same as they were previous to the succession of rises commencing in 1871.

“The carpet-weaving branch of the jute trade has been very much extended in Dundee of late years, and is fairly prosperous. There are at present some 9 or 10 firms engaged in this business. Great improvements have been made in the colouring and dyeing of the yarn for this purpose, it having always been found very difficult to obtain ‘fast’ colours in dyeing jute. Carpet weavers receive slightly higher wages than the ordinary plain jute weavers.

“*Flax trade.*—With regard to the flax trade in this district, I regret to say that I am unable to record any improvement; on the contrary, it has still further declined during the past year. In Arbroath there is a large quantity of machinery idle, and many of the mills are running short time. The rate of wages, however, has never varied so much in this trade as in the jute manufacture, but there must be a considerable number of hands out of employment.

“In Aberdeen, as you are aware, there is a greater variety of industries than in Dundee, and for that reason partly the depression in trade has not been so severely felt there as in some other places.

“*Shipbuilding, &c.*—The engineering and shipbuilding trades have, however, suffered very much, and the number of hands employed in them has been greatly reduced. There are in consequence a large number of men out of work, though, I believe, several of them have left the town. On the other hand, the cutting and polishing of granite, which is now one of the principal industries of the town, has been greatly extended, and I am informed that the number of firms engaged in this trade has been more than doubled within the last 10 years or so, and, notwithstanding that business has been very quiet lately, they are still on the increase. I heard complaints, however, on all sides of the low prices obtained consequent upon the increased competition.

“Comb-making, another of the industries of Aberdeen, has been doing well, and the number of hands employed by the principal firm engaged in this trade has been increased by over two thirds since 1883.

“Going further north, work in the quarries and pavement works in the neighbourhood of Thurso has been very slack; this is principally owing to the competition caused by the introduction of newer and cheaper kinds of pavement. The number of hands employed in this industry has been greatly reduced, two of the principal firms employing only a little over half as many men at present as they did two or three years ago.

“On the whole, I think the wages of those employed in the various industries in my district, with the exception of the jute trade, have not been much reduced during the general depression;

the cost of living is very low, oatmeal being exceptionally cheap. At the same time I am given to understand that this article has given place very much to the wheaten loaf in the daily food of the working classes, principally, I believe, because by the use of the latter there is considerable saving of trouble in cooking or preparation."

The trades of Sheffield, Wolverhampton, Walsall, and Birmingham are reported upon by—

Capt. Smith for Sheffield.

Mr. Hoare for Wolverhampton.

Capt. Bevan for Walsall.

Mr. Knyvett for Birmingham.

Major Roe for Birmingham.

Each of them contains very valuable information.

Sheffield, Capt. Smith, R.N.:—

"The conditions of labour in the manufacturing centres must always be of especial interest to those entrusted with the administration of the Factory Acts, for on those conditions must largely depend not only the framing of Acts for the regulation of labour, but also the exercise of discretionary powers contained in the Factory and Workshops Act of 1878.

"Although I fear I can tell you nothing that will be new to you personally, I hope to carry out your wishes by giving in the form of a report facts which though known have not been so embodied before.

"To my colleague, Mr. Davis, I am indebted for collecting most of the information relating to the cutlery trades.

"The cutlery trade is, of course, the most important in my district, and owing to this trade we have now the important town of Sheffield, with its population of 316,288 against 4,000 in the reign of Charles II., and (according to Macaulay's History of England) 120,000 in the year 1848.

"I find in Taylor's History of Sheffield that early in the eighteenth century 6,000 persons were engaged in the manufacture of cutlery; I have not any exact knowledge as to how many are so employed at present, but we have at present registered in the towns of Sheffield and Rotherham 3,110 factories and 1,242 workshops—not all, of course, but most of them for the carrying on of the several branches of the cutlery trades. In the number of factories I include 1,804 separate rooms, occupied in most cases by several persons, 'occupiers' within the meaning of the Factory Acts.

"These Acts, although comparatively new in the district, are certainly not the first for regulating labour, for in 1624, in the reign of James II., the Cutlers' Company was incorporated for the purpose, amongst others, of 'maintenance of good order and government of the makers of knives, sickles, shears, and scissors.'

"Amongst other regulations (according to Taylor's History of

Sheffield) we find that 'no master, workman, or apprentice is to 'do any work appertaining to the said "seyence or mystere of 'cutlers" for twenty-eight days next following after the 8th 'August in each year, nor from Xmas to Jany. 23rd, under a 'penalty of 20s.'

"In 1814 the trade was thrown open, and was afterwards harassed by secret societies, which were exposed in 1867 by the 'Trades' Outrage Ccmmission.'

"If there are serious differences of opinion now between employers and employed, or between the men themselves, it must be admitted that they do not appear before the public. Week after week we read in the local press of complimentary banquets, and complimentary speeches, given by masters to men or by the men to the masters; on the other hand, we hear little of bad feeling, and in the few cases of cutting mill-bands, that have recently been reported, I could detect no sympathy for the miscreant.

"In March 1885 a very pleasing incident happened in Sheffield to which it may not be out of place to refer. A number of workmen employed in the puddling, heating, and rolling mills of a large firm came to the manager and stated that they knew the iron trade was in a very depressed condition and that they were willing to help the company, but as they could not make any reduction in their wages (these being ruled by prices paid in South Staffordshire) they would work for a week for nothing; this offer was accepted.

"According to what we read in the History of Hallamshire the condition of the various workshops was very bad in 1750.

"'The apprentices lived with their masters, and were often roughly treated! the workshops had mud floors on the bottom rooms, the chamber above, attained by a ladder, was open to the slates. There was no glass in the windows, but oiled paper served the purpose in winter.'

"Such a picture could not be drawn in the present day, many of the workshops are clean and well ventilated; but I regret to add that many, very many, are dirty and discreditable, this owing to a system which I will describe, and which again bears out the saying that 'what is every man's business is no man's business.'

"The following typical case practically describes the divided responsibility in most cutlery works:—

"A few days ago I entered a large building, on the outside of which appeared the name of a well-known firm. In the office I asked to see some representative of the firm, my answer was, Oh! you need'nt trouble about us, we only employ a few girls to wrap up goods in the warehouse. I then went to the engine tenter, knowing that like the rest of his trade in Sheffield he would be obliging and intelligent. From him I learn't that the owner of the extensive factory was a gentleman in another town and in another business, that a Sheffield accountant was the local agent, but I could find no one in authority on the premises. Proceeding to the numerous shops occupied by tenants, my attention was first called to a very dirty cutler's shop, which I requested might be limewashed; some of the men (all separate 'occupiers') replied,

well, I'll do my bit ! Others said they had lately done theirs, a statement more or less borne out by the varied tints on the walls.

"My next request was that a fan to carry off dust in another shop might be provided, but here the occupier, a working man, pleaded want of work and poverty.

"Passing to the grinding wheel, I noticed a defective 'horsing' chain; the grinder told me he worked for someone carrying on a different business in another part of the town, and it was difficult to find out who was the legal occupier.

"In another 'hull' the 'drum boards' or boards over the shafting between the drums were missing; here the grinders worked on their own tools, paid for power, but worked for a firm having no responsible representative on the premises.

"With such a divided responsibility to encounter our difficulties in seeing all the requirements of the Act carried out are naturally increased.

"Legislation must be on broad principles, and in framing Acts it would be almost impossible to provide for all difficulties; we have endeavoured to produce the best results with the means at our disposal, and have met with nothing but civility and sympathy from alike masters and men; but I would like to see a greater effort made by the men in the position of 'separate occupiers' to keep their shops clean and wholesome, and to carry out in practice theories which they never dispute.

"The following particulars may be of interest :—

Cutlery Trades.

"*Forging* mainly carried on in separate small shops by journey-men piece-workers, each employing an underhand of about 18 years of age.

"In blade forging few young persons are employed, out workers, and many employed in factories find tools, breeze, &c., and pay rent.

"*Steam flying or blade stampers.*—This work when carried on by manufacturers is given to a sub-contractor, who employs day workers. The fly and tools are found by the manufacturer, who generally finds workshops rent free.

"*Steam forging.*—The remarks applying to 'steam flying' apply to this process, but many young persons are employed.

"*Blade grinders*, with few exceptions, work with their own tools, buy their own grindstones, pay for 'power,' and also shop rent; they employ men and strong young persons as underhands, and these work by the piece.

"*Saw, edge tool, and stove grate grinders* sometimes work by the piece, but power and tools are found for them.

"*Dry grinding* is found chiefly in the scissor, fork, razor, and hammer trades, and is almost always carried on in 'wheels,' where the power is rented by the grinder, who being a separate occupier is legally responsible for the fixing of the fans absolutely necessary to carry off the dust generated.

"In requiring these fans to be provided we seldom meet with active opposition, the feeling of the workmen is strongly in their favour, but in depressed times the outlay is a serious consideration for the grinder. By patience and perseverance, however, the desired end is generally arrived at, and it is very exceptional indeed to see a dry stone running without proper pipes and fans for carrying off the dust.

"*Table-knife hafting*.—Almost without exception piece-work; the journeymen or outworkers pay shop rent, find all tools (except shafting, bench, and lathe head). They employ underhands, including men, women, young persons, and children.

"These workmen are nearly always separate occupiers within the meaning of the Act, and the difficulties as to limewashing, the providing of fans, &c. before referred to again appear. In what is known as the scale-tang process, the bone hafts are rounded off or reduced on a glazer, this process is locally known as 'mousing,' and the fine dust generated will in a short time render it impossible to see across the workshop. This bone dust is admitted to be very injurious. Several years ago I found many table-knife hafters working without fans; having taken the opinions of some of the most experienced workmen in the trade, and also that of the medical officer of health, I made it a rule to require them, and I think their utility is now generally recognised.

"*Spring-knife cutlers* almost always work by the piece, finding their own tools and paying for power; they employ under them men, women, young persons, and children. In many cutlers' shops there are, perhaps, eight or ten separate occupiers, and it is only by pressure brought to bear by the power owner, by co-operation between the men, and by constantly impressing upon the men its importance, that there is any hope of getting the laws relating to limewashing and cleanliness duly carried out.

"*Bone and horn cutting* is carried on by tradesmen not cutlery manufacturers. Men and male young persons are employed on both piece and day work.

"*Engine drivers*, or 'tenters,' as they are generally called, occupy an exceptionally responsible position in Sheffield. Many of the power owners have no interest in the works other than to receive the rents from the various occupiers, and in such places the engine tenter is a sort of responsible agent; he lets rooms, collects rents, sees to repairs, &c. As inspectors we have to thank these men for uniform politeness, and for the readiness they show in giving us information and in carrying out our suggestions.

"*File cutting* is largely carried on in and around Sheffield in shops fitted with sitting 'saddles' hired at so much per saddle. Blank files are carried by the cutters to the various shops from the warehouses and cut according to list or piece prices. Men, women, young persons, and children are employed.

"Much has been said and written about lead poisoning in this trade. A former report of mine dealt with this subject, and I was able to forward some interesting remarks from the Secretary

to the Union, who has always been obliging in giving information.

"The danger is now known, and one safeguard—scrupulous cleanliness and washing after work—generally observed.

"Much file cutting is now done by machinery.

"*Ivory cutting*, like bone and horn cutting, is carried on apart from the cutlery works.

Ivory and pearl fluting.—The conditions much the same as in spring knife cutlers' shops, except that the journeyman has generally a small shop to himself.

"*Fork guarders*.—The conditions same as spring knife cutlers.

"*Horn pressers* generally work without power; they are piece-workers, but have rooms and tools provided for them.

"*Horn turners* work by the piece, but have rooms and power provided.

"*Warehouse work* is carried on chiefly by women and young persons in well-ventilated healthy rooms, the hours of work being, except in busy seasons, fewer than those allowed by law.

"*Timekeepers* are seldom wanted in Sheffield, as the system of work generally allows the workers to come and go as they think fit. The engine runs between certain times, but on many days no one can be found in many of the shops.

"Once I visited some large works at about 2.30 p.m. The occupier said he would go through the works with me. We passed from shop to shop, but found no one at work. This seemed to grieve my friend, who justly remarked that had the men said they were not coming he could have stopped the engine and gone with his wife to the flower show, where he supposed they had taken theirs.

"*Cutlery casting* is done by journeymen, who employ their own under hands, chiefly young persons. All tools are found.

"*Scales and springs* are made by manufacturers in a small way of business; where springs are made several young persons are employed.

"*Cutlery engraving* is done by mechanics, who generally occupy a small workshop and employ an apprentice.

"Sheffield is probably the most important centre for the manufacture of armour plates and heavy steel ordnance; but there is nothing exceptional to report as to the conditions of labour in these trades beyond the risk run by the workers. A few weeks ago nine men were killed and many injured by the explosion of molten metal being poured into a mould for the manufacture of a gun jacket. After a lengthened inquiry no satisfactory explanation of the cause was arrived at. At the same works, those of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, & Co., nearly the same number of men met their death by the spilling of molten metal about six years ago. Every known care and precaution is taken by the firm, yet accidents happen.

"Our manufacturers are more than courteous to foreigners, who pay numerous visits to the works, and carry back with them knowledge that doubtless may some day be of great value to them.

" *Electro plating* is a Sheffield trade. The mechanics, fitters, spinners, and solderers are paid both by day and piece-work, tools and power being found by manufacturers. The finishing and buffing is done by women and girls, piece-workers. Much of the buffing is done by 'wheel' tenants. In some factories one person pays for power in one room, employing his or her own under-hands.

" 'Buffers' being piece-workers come and go much as they like, and great difficulty is experienced in enforcing the Factory Act regulations as to meals.

" *Burnishing* is done by women and girls, piece-workers, the women finding tools and employing under-hand labour.

" *Electro-plating*.—Large firms do their own; men, women, and young persons, generally day workers, are employed.

" *Electro-plating* and *gilding* is also carried on as a separate trade.

" *Cabinet case making* is an extensive Sheffield trade, the cases being used by electro-plate and cutlery manufacturers. Employment for a large number of women and female young persons is found in this trade.

" Many other trades besides the ones specially noticed are, of course, carried on in Sheffield, but the conditions of employment are much the same in them as in other parts of the country.

" Years ago water was the chief motive power, but now the steam engine takes the place of the water wheel, although the time-honoured water wheel has not ceased to exist. In the Rivelin, Loxley, Sheaf, and Porter valleys many of the old 'wheels' are still running, about 40 of them driven by water-power.

" In a few picturesque country places the trade of hackle-pin grinding is carried on. Excellent fans are provided to carry off the dust generated, so I should consider the trade free from exceptional risks. Many of the works unfortunately only work five days a week at present, the wages averaging for—

Grinders, 30s. per week.

Hardeners, 20s. to 30s. per week.

Wire drawers, 25s. to 30s. per week.

Hackle-pin scourers, 20s. to 30s. per week.

" *Fish trade*.—You will, of course, remember that the important town of Grimsby forms part of my district, this being one of the most important, if not the most important, fishing port in the kingdom. Much female labour is employed in the cleaning, gutting, splitting, salting, and packing of fish. This labour cannot like other female labour be regulated by law, it being necessary for the preservation of food for the work to be done as soon as the fish is landed.

" Wages and systems of work vary in this trade, but the following may be taken as an average :—

Men who 'smoke' kippers and haddocks, 24s. to 30s. per week (these men are often kept on all the year round).

Carters, 20s. to 25s. per week, according to season.

Boys aged from 14 to 17 employed in packing, cleaning, hanging, and box making earn from 7s. to 10s. per week.

Lads of from 17 to 20 performing the same duties from 12s. to 20s. per week.

“Women employed in splitting and gutting are paid from 3d. to 4d. per hour during the herring season, and when that season is over the same hands are employed to put herrings on sticks for smoking, and are paid 6s. per last, a last being 10,000 herrings. This work lasts for about 10 weeks in the autumn, the earnings varying from 8s. to 21s. per week.

“Haddocks are cleaned and smoked all the year round, and many of the women who work in the herring season are kept on for this work during the rest of the year. They are paid by the ‘kit’ (about 17 stones of fish), at the rate of 8s. per kit, and probably average 15s. per week in winter and 7s. 6d. in summer.

“During busy seasons I am told that female workers come from other ports for the season.

“I have in my district a few extensive confectionery works in which numerous women and young persons are employed, who earn wages averaging from 5s. to 10s. per week.

“In a report such as this it may be of interest to refer to the large number of impostors who parade as workmen out of work. Genuine workmen seldom parade their distress, which in recent years has at times been very trying. One typical case of imposture came under my notice. During the winter of 1886 E—— B—— called at my house. I saw him and found him to be an intelligent and apparently well-educated man. He said he was the author of certain articles which appeared in the ‘Pall Mall Gazette,’ describing the lengthened sufferings of an artisan who had tramped from town to town in fruitless search of work, the artisan being himself. He produced letters from Messrs. Child, of Hathersage, showing that they had communicated with the ‘Pall Mall Gazette,’ and now he rejoiced to say these gentlemen offered him work. He was too weary to walk to Hathersage and wanted help, which he got.

“Last May E—— B—— appeared again to represent himself as broken in health by being kept at regular work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., then on two or three nights a week he was kept at work till 2 a.m. either in packing goods or making packing cases. He had saved nothing. ‘How could a man save on 1l. a week with ‘clothes to buy and a cottage to furnish.’ I made inquiries and found that this man had obtained an advance of wages from the firm to get his furniture, &c. With this advance he decamped, and doubtless to-day he poses as a distressed artisan in other parts of the country.

“*Sanitary condition.*—Dr. Sinclair White the medical officer of health for Sheffield has kindly sent me a copy of his interesting report for 1886. In 1885 he began an inquiry into the deaths of persons engaged in a number of trades, this inquiry is being continued, and in time the collected information will be of great value.

"Dr. White estimates that 17,347 persons are in Sheffield employed as grinders, cutlers, tool, fork, and scissor makers. Amongst this class of workmen there were 336 deaths, a death rate of 19·3 per 1,000 per annum, whilst the death rate among all males over the age of 15 was 16·8 per 1,000.

"The deaths in the case of grinders, due to phthisis and to other diseases of the respiratory system, are much in excess of the proportion found in the comparative mortality column; there were 96 deaths.

"Among cutlers there were 126 deaths; these also showing an excess due to phthisis.

"Among tool, fork, and scissor makers there were 114 deaths, showing an excess from disease of the liver and nervous affections.

"Dr. White estimates the number of workmen employed in various Sheffield trades. These figures are interesting—

Grinders, cutlers, tool, fork, and scissor makers	17,347
File-makers, cutlers, hardeners	- - 4,923
Engineer, fitter, turner, mechanic	- - 2,803
Bricklayer	- - 1,524
Engine-driver, engine-tenter, fireman	- - 1,199
Blacksmith, striker	- - 1,698
Furnacemen	- - }
Steel melter, moulder, puddler	- - }
Hammerman	- - }
Roller	- - }
Tailors	- - 1,040
Painters, plumbers, glaziers	- - 867 "

Wolverhampton, Mr. Hoare :—

"I think the trade in this district is in a healthier state than it was at the end of last year.

"Prices may not be any higher, but production has in many works increased.

"Galvanizers, bicycle-makers, japanners and enamellers are busy.

"*Chain trade.*—The chain trade is still upset, the workpeople have been on strike nearly all the year, they had returned to work at the 4s. list, *i.e.*, 4s. for a cwt. of half-inch chain, but they have been again withdrawn by their Union, owing to their employers failing to keep faith with them.

"*Nail trade.*—The nail-makers are also on strike for an increase, or, in other words, to return to the wage list of 1879, *i.e.*, an increase of probably 20 per cent., the rate of wages now being paid being little better than starvation. I have just heard that the masters have agreed to the 1879 list, less 10 per cent., which will, I believe, end the strike.

"The building trade still continues depressed, and this, of course, makes the brick and tile trade quiet.

"*Glass trade.*—From year to year I am impressed with the great stride that art is making in many industries; this is peculiarly the case in the glass trade, in which, by beauty of design and taste in execution combined with the most charming colours,

many admirable specimens of ornamental glass are produced. Then, again, the glass cameos, the engraved crystals, the splendid specimens of cutting, and the endless variety of ornamental lamp globes, show that English workmen will and do hold their own in this trade.

“In the japanning trade we have the prettily polished and decorated coal case, in place of the zinc bucket ; the brass repoussée bucket, or brass and oak coal box, instead of the old copper skuttle; the brass or painted artistic jug in lieu of the ‘hot water’ can ; and the japanned tray grained and painted to imitate the most beautiful woods.

The fender-makers use brass and steel, both for fenders, fire-irons and dogs, most skilfully, where formerly only cast iron was used. Our fire grates, &c. are decorated with encaustic and mosaic tiles. In fact, the improvement is visible in every room of a house from the top to the bottom ; and even in the kitchen, for our cooking, we have steel saucepans and enamelled ware.

“There are but few children working in the district ; they have much decreased in number from the school boards raising the standard of exemption. I think they lose sight of the fact that half-time employment is in a sense technical education, that working half-time breaks a child in to work, that in many trades a child masters a trade better by beginning to work at it when he is a child and is thereby enabled to earn higher wages when he attains an age to work full time.”

Walsall, Capt. Bevan :—

“Taking a general review of my return, Walsall compares favourably with all the other centres of my district ; the women and young persons earning good wages, and those employed in the manufacture of saddlery and harness being of a superior class ; in most instances piece-work is the custom in this trade ; many women and young persons are employed in it ; the half-time system is almost obsolete—indeed, rejecting half-timers is the case all through the district.

“*Iron trade.*—Turning to the staple industry of the Black Country, the manufacture of iron, I am informed that the position, amongst their fellow men, of the ironworkers has much improved in the last 20 years ; they read and study politics and social matters, though a portion of them are still devoted to pigeon-flying and dog-racing.

“*Wages.*—Referring to the wages in the South Staffordshire iron mills at present, and taking the puddlers as an example, they are no doubt low comparatively, being now at 6s. 9d. per ton, whereas some 14 years ago the price paid was from 12s. to 13s. 9d. per ton, that is to say, where a puddler could earn *net* about 12s. per diem, now he only makes about half that sum ; the same applies to the other departments of an iron mill. From the wages of rollers and shinglers discount is deducted, which varies according to the market price of finished iron, which is decided by the

price of 'bar' iron, and fixed by the 'Conciliation Board,'* which meets once a quarter in Birmingham.

"*Social condition.*—The treatment of boys in the iron mills, which used to be rather rough, is much improved. 'Munching,' another term for personal chastisement, is quite unknown.

"The manager of a large ironwork in my district informs me that he finds country-bred men to be better scholars than those town bred; 15 years ago he found when making a special inquiry that all grown people from the country whom he took into his works could read and write intelligently, only about 70 per cent. of the town-bred people could do so; he kindly allowed me to question some of his workpeople, and I was surprised to find how many, in responsible positions, came from the country districts, several from purely agricultural counties; he states that he still finds the country people (men) have a higher standard of education than those from the towns.

"The young women generally employed in my district come from the same class as domestic servants; they reside, as a rule, with their parents or relations in the town where they work; a lodger is the exception.

"*Rents.*—I have made some inquiries respecting rent of houses occupied by workpeople; rent has not increased of late years, rather the reverse, a 3s. house can now be had for 2s. 6d. (per week); there appears to be no inclination to take a better house unless on an increase of wages. The following may be given as the average house rent as paid by workers in a large work in a populous and fairly thriving district:—

Per cent.			s.	d.
7½	of workpeople pay	-	2	6 per week.
15	"	-	3	0 "
10	"	-	3	3 "
20	"	-	3	6 "
10	"	-	3	9 "
20	"	-	4	0 "
Balance	"	-	4s. 6d.	to 5 6 "

"In another sub-district, which has suffered much distress from closed works arising from bad trade, the manager of a large work, with which are connected workpeople's houses, tells me the rents vary from 1s. 9d. to 4s. 6d. per week; in the most flourishing part of my district the rents vary from 3s. to 6s. per week.

"The small chain trade appears to be in a bad way; in a workshop conducted on co-operative principles the manager told me that the chain makers (men) were only making 10s. per week, which was equalled by a woman employed in the same workshop japanning the chains they made.

"The gunlock trade which used to be the, or one of the, staple trades of Darlaston and Wednesbury is at a very low ebb in those places; the military trade has left the district and gone to the Government's Small-arm Factories; the men are glad to take any

* Or South Staffordshire Mill and Forge Wages Board.

work they can obtain in the nut and bolt works at low wages, and many are now 'walking about.'

"As to the general social position and manners of the workers in South Staffordshire, I think they compare favourably with those of the other districts in which I have been stationed, in spite of the hard things occasionally said about the Black Country I very rarely experience an uncivil word when carrying out my duties.

"The general state of trade is bad in the iron works, with the exception of the sheet-iron and galvanizing trades, which are fairly brisk, but 'margin for profit' small; the Walsall saddlery and harness trade is flourishing at present, especially with South America."

Birmingham, Mr. Knyvett:—

"*State of trade.*—I stated in my last annual report that, at the time of my writing it, there were signs of an approaching revival of trade, and I am happy this year to be able to tell you that, speaking generally, this revival has taken place; and that although in some branches of manufacture, and especially in the gun and hand-made nail trades, extreme depression still continues, and is, I fear, likely to do so under existing conditions; in others there has taken place a marked improvement during the past 12 months.

"The rise in the price of copper, which, although it may be merely speculative, and not entirely justified by the demand, is, as I am informed by manufacturers well acquainted with the movements of the market, a direct result of the general opinion held as to the prospects of trade. Of late the price of copper has been abnormally and unreasonably low; and it has been known by merchants in Birmingham that as soon as there might arise a sufficient revival of demand, some such sudden rise as has recently happened would take place; and many have kept metal in stock during the period of extreme depression waiting for this result, and are now reaping the advantage of doing so.

"*Overtime.*—There are two other sources of information as to the existing state of trade which I will refer to as evidence of the improvement therein. The notices of overtime which are sent in refer almost entirely, in this district, to places influenced by local demand: to milliners and makers of wearing apparel, and to printers and others whose business, or the lack of it, depends upon the general state of trade and prosperity in the neighbourhood.

"A comparison of the total number of notices received by me during the past year, with those forwarded during the five previous years, will show a considerably increased activity in these branches of trade, and indirectly of trade generally.

In 1882 I received 420 notices from 48 different firms.

" 1883	"	422	"	45	"
" 1884	"	515	"	52	"
" 1885	"	715	"	68	"
" 1886	"	514	"	47	"
" 1887	"	771	"	72	"

On analysing this table, I find that in many instances firms which had no need to work overtime during last year, have again had enough business to necessitate their doing so; and that in some cases firms have exhausted their 48 opportunities of making overtime, an event which has not previously occurred since I came to the district.

“The reports of various local authorities tend to confirm this view. Three years ago a committee, of which I was a member, passed several hours daily considering the cases of a stream of half-starved men in terrible destitution from want of employment. Now, notwithstanding the moderately cold weather we have experienced, the clerk to the guardians reports that there has not been a single application for relief from an able-bodied man of the unemployed type; and the chief constable similarly reports the absence of unemployed from the streets. The Charity Organisation Society and the Society for Promoting Employment for Reserve and Discharged Soldiers tell the same tale as to the case with which situations can be procured.

Gun trade.—While there is sufficient business in the town to produce this satisfactory result, it cannot, unfortunately, be said that all trades are prosperous; and this remark applies especially to the gun trade, which is suffering equally from an ever increasing Belgian competition, and from a decrease, shared, I am informed, equally by the foreign gunmakers in the demand. The condition of the operatives is so gloomy that an appeal has recently been made in the town on their behalf; and it is stated therein that the number of gun barrels passed this year by the Proof House will be 60,000 less than during 1886, and will only be slightly in excess of those passed 30 years ago, when the numerical strength of the trade was a tenth of its present standard.

“Of the six or seven thousand men engaged in the various branches of the trade, it is calculated that more than half are absolutely without employment, whilst the remainder are, generally speaking, working on short time.

“The abolition of protection in the United States might afford a temporary relief, even in the face of foreign competition, to this position; but it seems to be considered by gunmakers, as by other manufacturers, that the effect would be only temporary, and that within a relatively short period, after the free introduction of European goods, the widened knowledge and popular acquaintance with them gained thereby, would enable the Americans to fall back on their own unrivalled resources.

“Another branch of industry which, although not practised in Birmingham, is yet, or rather until lately has been, found in my district, namely, the hand-made nail trade, is fast becoming extinct, and must shortly be entirely so. The nailers are wisely not educating their children to the trade, and leave it themselves when able to do so.

“*Tailors.*—A considerable amount of attention has recently been directed to the subject of tailoring, and more especially to the sweating system. An article appeared in the local press, a short time since, stating that with the exception of Bristol the

evil had taken deeper root in Birmingham than in any other provincial town; that owing to picketing, &c., the matter completely baffled the Factory Inspector; that there existed a middle-man between the retail tailor and the operative who extorted all the profits; that the insanitary state of the workshops was a scandal; and many other matters of a very sensational character.

“I have no experience of the East-end of London; but I may say that I have considerable experience of the streets in which the Jewish tailors work in Birmingham. The whole district they inhabit is a very small one, and would be covered by a radius of half a mile from the centre point; and the difficulties of supervision are, to my mind, mostly imaginary. There is no class of operatives to be found who so readily, and even willingly, give information to the detriment of their neighbours (and, indeed, they admit this themselves) as the Jewish tailors. By far the larger number of the anonymous complaints I receive refer to them; and when I am investigating these, the offender is always ready to tell me who has reported him, and where I can find a greater sinner than himself. Moreover, as to the picketing and the various elaborate plans said to be devised for the defeat of the Inspector, I can mention cases where I have in the same street, and in close proximity, visited three workshops successively, and found women at work when my presence might easily have been announced.

“Undoubtedly these people work for very low prices, and in dirty unhealthy workrooms; but this is, in my opinion, but a very narrow aspect of the question. The occupation and the dirt is entirely a matter of choice with them. They are mostly immigrants, and they are by their presence the direct cause of the lowness of the wages which is so often quoted as a hardship. The noisome stench, and the filth they work in, is found, as I know to my sorrow, in their sitting and bedrooms, not less than in their workrooms, and is an incident rather of their aversion to cleanliness than of any system of employment.

“And this very system is popular with them. It is comparatively easy to distinguish between the half-hearted support an overworked milliner girl will give her employer when the latter orders her to ‘tell the gentleman what time you leave off,’ and the energetic manner in which a Jewish tailoress urges her wish to work late on Thursdays.

“Passing on to the question of the economic and social condition of the operatives generally in the district, I have found that the further I inquire into these matters the less am I able to make any report of even approximately a reliable nature.

“I am informed by small retail bakers that there is far more money about than was the case a few years back; and the same report is made by the brewery supplying the local public-houses; but I have been unwilling to investigate the conditions of the private lives of operatives, and how far these are affected by the state of trade, as it seems difficult to enter on these points unless for some purpose of administering relief without giving offence.

“Before closing this report I am glad to add that my annual chapter of accidents is a comparatively small one. One fatal accident caused by a man mending a belt which the latter was laying on a revolving shaft, and one of the loss of a limb, constitute the only serious ones that have occurred.

“A considerable amount of fencing has been recommended by Mr. Tinker and myself during the year, and in all cases our suggestions have met with ready acquiescence.”

Birmingham, Major Roe :—

“*Jewellery trade.*—The most important industry in my district, insomuch as it affords occupation directly or indirectly to 14,000 to 16,000 persons, and supports probably 40,000 to 50,000, is that of the making of jewellery and plate, and this industry, for obvious reason, has suffered probably more than any other during the last few years from the prevailing depression. The Post Office Directory for 1885 gives 1,123 mastermen as thus engaged in Birmingham, and to these must be added a large number of ‘garret’ masters or ‘outworkers,’ who perhaps employ two or three hands. ‘The increase of female labour, particularly in ‘silver jewellery and warehouse duties is very considerable, and ‘has tended to keep down the wages of men. Still these have ‘risen to very high points in season of prosperity, and even in the ‘present time of depressed prices a skilled journeyman jeweller ‘earns with his own hands 30s. to 45s. per week of about 54 ‘hours. Most of the manufactories are well ventilated, the newly ‘built ones being large and commodious in every respect.’

“Gilt and plated jewellery has been almost superceded by silver, and these departments, which 25 years ago were of large proportions, are now almost obliterated. The workmen have turned their hands to working in silver.

“‘The statistics of the Assay Office form an index to the condition of the gold and silver trades of the town,’ and by the courtesy of Mr. William Westwood, Assay Master of the Birmingham Assay Office, I am enabled to give the following figures, showing the increased manufacture in the last 20 years —

Year.	Amount of Plate Duty collected.	Gold Wares assayed and marked.	Silver Wares assayed and marked.
To June	£		
1867	9,941	34,114	83,501
1887	21,755	108,233	858,662

“The manufacture of watch cases in gold and silver, more particularly in the latter metal, is a new and very considerable trade, employing hundreds of people. It is estimated that between 60,000 and 80,000 silver watch cases are annually made in

Birmingham factories. One factory employs 'about 100 hands making the cases for American companies.

"Many hundreds of people are now employed in Birmingham and the neighbourhood in the metal bedstead trade. 'The average earnings of men are about 23s. per week, and of women 'about 14s.' Mr. L. Brierley's Handbook to Birmingham.

"Mr. John Rabone, writing of the measuring rules and tapes trade, says, 'The employment of automatic machinery has quite 'revolutionised the trade, by bringing larger capital into it, and 'increasing the number of workpeople sixfold, at the same time 'enabling employers to pay higher wages than they could 'possibly do when all depended upon unaided hand labour.' Do. p. 193.

"The manufacture of wire nails has been introduced into Birmingham since 1865. 'Women get about 10s. a week, youths 'as feeders about 15s. to 20s., skilled mechanics from 30s. to 50s., 'and labourers 15s. to 20s. per week.' Wire nails. Mr. R. F. Martineau, p. 199.

"The weekly average of pens produced is about 160,000 grosses, requiring from 16 to 18 tons of steel. The number of girls and women employed is from 3,200 to 3,600, whilst the number of men employed as tool makers, engineers, stokers, &c. hardly exceeds 500.' Steel pens, p. 285.

The wages (piece-work) vary from 15s. to 8s. for women, with an average of 10s. per week, and for young girls, 13 to 16 years of age, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d., with an average of 3s. 9d. a week. Paper bags.

Day workers, girls as learners, earn 3s. a week, women (piece-work) average 11s. to 12s. Tin plate workers.

Men average 1l. 10s. per week. Wood turners.

Women (lathe) polishers average 8s. 4d.

Women, polishing by hand, average 15s. 9d.

Average men's wages 28s. per week of 54 hours, but vary from 20s. to 42s.; whereas women (day workers) over 18 years average 8s. a week, and women (day workers) under 18 years average 6s. a week. Die sinkers.

So far as I have ascertained the hands employed in making buttons (metal and linen) work under as favourable circumstances as can be conceived. Buttons, Metal and linen.

The hands are mostly women and children, and it is practically the only business where half-timers are employed in this town. If skilful women can earn in the best paid branch large wages. One woman in August last earned 19s. 5½d. in the week (from a wages' book), and I am informed that, as a fact, there is no difficulty for such a woman exceeding 1l. a week as her earnings, except the unwillingness to do so, for fear of the prices for their work being reduced; and a case was mentioned to me of a widow, who is still working for the same firm, having brought up her family of six children entirely by her own labour.

"I am informed that 'in this trade work is good and better 'than it has been for years. Many thousands of grosses have 'been and are being exported to America, where ball buttons on 'ladies' dresses are the fashion.' Do. Pearl.

"My experience tells me that there is nothing in my part of the town analogous to the sweating system of the East-end of Making of clothes (cloth).

London, in fact, female labour is too much sought after in other occupations. The proprietor of a large millinery (ready made) establishment here, who until a year ago employed many hands, now informs me that he can buy in London cheaper than he could make here, owing entirely to the lower price paid for female labour in London.

“But there is in the town of Tamworth a large tailoring workshop employing indoors, and as outworkers, many hundreds of hands, where clothes are made and sent to all parts of the country, and no doubt this is successfully carried on not only by the skill and knowledge of the firm, but by the fact of the cheapness of female labour in this generally rural district.

Accidents.

“The accidents from machinery in my district have materially decreased, being 77 for the year ending 31st October, as compared with 96 in the years before; but how far this decrease is due to lessened trade or to better fencing can only be a matter of opinion. There have been three (3) fatal accidents from machinery, two to boys being caught by belts hanging loose on revolving shafts (no strap hooks being provided), and one to a man, who whilst putting on a belt was caught by it and thrown into some heavy cog-wheels; this happening in a factory which, owing to a misunderstanding and mis-statement of one of the Corporation officials, that the work was not done by way of trade or for profit, was not then under my inspection.

Special plans for avoiding accidents.

“As you wish for any special appliances which tend to lessen machinery accidents to be reported to you, I would recall your attention to the small attachment to the end of the shaft of a gas engine, which I mentioned in my last year's report. The inventor has now patented it, and it is being manufactured in sizes (by Messrs. Piercy & Co., Engineers, Birmingham,) to suit engines of various horse-power. It is now in practical use in a factory where a 12 horse-power gas engine is at work, and is highly approved of, and the cost being small I hope to be enabled next year to report them as being very largely used, when the inventor is in a position to advertise them and place them on the market. The great advantage of them is that it enables the whole of the working parts (flywheel, crank, &c.) of the engine being *permanently* fenced, and does away with the pulling round by hand of the flywheel, which during the year led to a serious accident to an engine tender, whose foot was severely injured by the crank.

Increased use of power.

“The use of power driven machinery is daily increasing, with the results that the output is largely increased, and the substitution of female and youthful labour for that of the skilled artizan is caused in many trades, although the making of the machinery and tools required perhaps more than compensates the adult male workers for the substitution of females, &c. in the actual processes of manufacture.

Half-timers.

“The employment of half-time children has practically ceased in all businesses, except as before mentioned in some branches of the button trade, where female children are still employed to a limited extent. A child earning about 1s. 6d. a week working under a female at a press.

"An increasing number of children under the age of 13 years are now reaching the exemption standard (or 5th) in this town; and I find that parents are averse (as also the school authorities to receiving them) to keep their children at school as half-timers when this standard is reached, and I cannot but think that in any scheme of technical education it would be most beneficial to the working classes that children under 13 years of age (who must attend school as half-timers if employed in factories or workshops) should have facilities afforded them to attend technical schools whilst working half-time in a factory. The technical school in this town, which has been doing very good work, is not open to half-timers, nor to children unless they have reached the 6th Standard, and then only if the parents will engage to keep them at the school for at least 12 months; so practically they are debarred from earning any wages whilst so attending, and the small earnings of the children are of great moment in many cases of widows and those parents out of work themselves.

Technical
schools.

"In many works the hands voluntarily give a small weekly sum to the hospital funds in this town, men taxing themselves perhaps 1*d.*, and women and girls $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per week for this praiseworthy object, and in this way large sums are annually raised for the local hospitals, and this in addition to the hands largely subscribing to 'sick' and 'funeral' funds.

Hospital
funds, &c.

"I have been furnished by the courtesy of the Chairman to the 'Birmingham Schools Cheap Dinner Fund' with the Annual Report for 1886-87, in which he says, 'continued testimony is 'being produced as to the beneficial effects of the dinners upon 'the children, physical, educational, and moral,' and again, 'regularity of attendance at school, the diminution of street 'begging and juvenile crime, are directly 'traceable to it.'

Dinners to
school
children.

"The dinners are paid for at the rates of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* or $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* each, and 356,480 such dinners have been provided at a total cost of 664*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* They are given free to absolutely necessitous children out of the committee funds or private benevolence, and these free dinners are about four fifths of the total.

"I have ascertained that clean, well-built four-roomed cottages, situated about one mile from the Town Hall, and near factories, can be had for 4*s.* a week, and six-roomed cottages at Sparkbrook, about two miles from the centre of the town, for rents from 3*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Rents.

"At no time has food, I believe, been cheaper than at present, 4*d.* for a 4 lb. loaf of good wheaten bread being the usual price in this town, and fresh meat (Colonial) can be bought for from 3*d.* to 5*d.* a lb., whilst good fresh cod is frequently sold at 2*d.* a lb. in the markets.

Food.

"I have been furnished with the weekly statistical statement for week ending 26th November 1887 of the guardians to the poor, and find there is an increase of 35 men and a decrease of 48 women receiving indoor relief, and an increase of 18 vagrants, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and with reference to the outdoor poor, last year the number was 3,097

Report of
guardians
to the poor.

receiving relief, and this year this has decreased to 2,524, or a decrease of 573, of whom 33 only were able-bodied persons.

Opinions
as to social
condition
of work-
people, &c.

"Before giving my own opinions as to the present condition of the working classes, I will give those of gentlemen in this town, who being employers of labour, &c. are, perhaps, the best qualified to give their views with authority.

"One says, speaking generally of the town, 'That the industrious steady artizan can obtain work readily, but that the struggle for a living of the unskilful or unsteady man is very severe.'

"Again, a gentleman (speaking of the tin-plate workers). 'Machinery is reducing the number of skilled workmen;' and, speaking generally, 'the reduction of the hours of labour and lessened cost of food, &c. is, in my opinion, quite equal to a 30 per cent. increase of wages as compared with 30 years ago.'

"From another source, himself a working foreman. 'The industrious working man is better off in every respect than 10 years ago.'

"A gentleman, a guardian to the poor, speaking generally. 'The workmen of to-day are, in my opinion, a different type of men to those of 10 years ago. Drunkenness has materially decreased, and the men are more attentive and steady at their work; their homes are cleaner and in a better sanitary condition than in the past.'

General
conclusion.

"From the foregoing opinions and my inquiries I have been led to form the following conclusions: that in this town, with its infinite variety of industries, most of which require an increasing supply of female and youthful labour, that except in the wholesale jewellery and gun trades (of the latter I have but little in my district) the demand for labour is fair, and the wages on the whole good, and I have to report a slight improvement recently even in the jewellery trade. During the year there has been but little friction between employers and employed by way of strikes. The fact of so many women being employed, enables a family, even when the head of it is unemployed, to earn something through the females or young persons, and that both rent and food being low in cost, enable the wages to provide more substantial comfort than probably has been the case in years gone by. The small fees for children's education is also doing much to enable parents to bring up their families respectably and at no great tax on their resources. Year by year the factories and workshops are becoming more and more salubrious, and as the leases of old shopping fall in, the low, ill-ventilated, and, therefore, necessarily unhealthy, work rooms are being gradually replaced by fine lofty buildings, ventilated on the most approved principles, sometimes lit by electricity, tending to add greatly to the happiness and well-being of the workers.

The next report is that by Mr. Blenkinsopp, whose headquarters are at Peterborough, and his report begins by describing his district:—

"My district is, of course, mainly an agricultural one, with

what one may call agricultural towns, such as Grantham, Peterborough, Stamford, Huntingdon, Bedford, &c.; a seaport, Boston; shoemaking towns and villages, *e.g.*, Wellingborough, Kettering, Higham Ferrers, Rushden, Olney, Bozeat, &c.; and the straw-hat making towns of Luton, Dunstable, &c. In addition to which there are many flour mills and brickworks scattered about over all the counties under my inspection.

“In what I have termed agricultural towns and villages there is not much to which one need call attention. Of course there is work to be done, and there is need for inspection, but the manufacturing is not the dominant feature, as it is in other places. The chief thing to be noted about these towns is the general stagnation of business, owing to the fearful depression of the agricultural interests all around them. In most of them, however, there are many millinery and dressmaking establishments, in some of which a large number of hands are employed. These often require considerable attention from the Inspector. The wages, which are low, will be considered afterwards.

“*Straw hat trade.*—In the straw-hat factories and workshops, the trade of which is, as you are aware, to a great extent a season one, a great deal of overtime is worked, especially in the spring. I can recollect some 17 or 18 years ago when ladies’ hats were so small, and not much straw in them, the people of Harpenden and St. Albans thought their trade was gone, but now the straw-hat people seem to be fairly flourishing.

“*Flour mills.*—With regard to the flour mills to be found in most parts of the district, the old fashioned water-power mills are now used chiefly as grist or meal mills, a great portion of the wheat-grinding being done in large new steam-power mills, or in old mills into which the new roller machinery has been introduced.

“This machinery was brought in, as doubtless you know, in order to obtain a whiter and drier flour to compete with the foreign. But now even those people who have this new machinery complain that they cannot make money in the face of foreign competition. Respecting these complaints made by flour millers of foreign competition, I have seen the following in an agricultural report:—

““Trade is said to be terribly bad with the millers, and here and there we hear of old firms relinquishing the business, closing their mills, and discharging their hands, not only compulsorily through failure, but voluntarily through want of profit. This arises from the increased quantities of flour sent in from abroad. The extent to which this portion of our food supply has increased is shown at once by our trade returns for the past two months of this and two previous years. Whilst the quantities of wheat imported in 1885 was 2,531,000 quarters, in 1886 it had gone down to 2,160,000 quarters, and in 1887 to 1,932,000 quarters, the imports of flour had increased from what was equal to 581,000 quarters of wheat in 1885 to 818,000 quarters in 1886, and 968,000 quarters in 1887. Or, in other words, there was in the two months’ import of wheat a difference of 598,000 quarters

decrease in the three years, whilst those of flour increased in the same period 387,000 quarters (when reckoned as wheat), and when the combined decrease of flour and wheat together was but 211,000 quarters.'

"The object of sending flour instead of wheat is that an equal amount of food supply is conveyed in less bulk and at less freightage in the shape of flour than in the shape of wheat.

"In this way not only is another British industry seriously attacked, but also the flour being ground abroad and not at home causes bran, sharps, and other offal, all useful to farmers for feeding purposes, to be scarce and dear.

"*Wages.*—I fancied that the wages in these new mills would be higher than in the old, but, with the exception of the few principal men who understand adjusting the machinery, I find the contrary to be the case. The reason for this is that in a roller mill the work is more automatic than in a stone mill; consequently less skilled labour is required (in proportion) in the former. In a stone mill the men must understand how to dress a stone, take out old stones and put in new ones, so that, as I said, except in the case of two or three men at the top of the tree, the labour in a roller mill is common labour of the most ordinary kind, and some wages paid may be as low as 10s. a week. The men who can adjust the roller machinery may, in some mills, get 25s. a week, and in others as much as 2*l*. I find that this difference in wages depends chiefly on the employer. Some firms will only pay so much, and when a man has gained experience and can 'better himself' he goes, and another is got in his place. I find the same difference in the mineral water trade. In one town, in the same street, are two factories in this trade; in one the head man, or 'mixer,' the man in whose charge are the ingredients, the chemicals, &c., and who puts them into the water, gets 25s. a week; in the other 2*l*. When the 'mixer' in the former gets older and more experienced his wages are not raised, as I expected would be the case, but he leaves and another man comes in his place.

"In the old stone mills (flour and grist) the wages run pretty even. If the mill is small and only one man employed, he gets about 24s. a week; if large, and, say, three men are employed, one will have 25s., the other two 20s. They have to carry or wheel the sacks of flour, dress stones, and take their turn at night work. Young persons are seldom employed, though one finds them occasionally.

"There are, of course, many breweries, and the wages of the 'brewers' vary. In a brewery of, say, 20 hands, the brewer might receive 1*l*. a day, or about 300*l*. a year. But if the master is partly his own brewer, the brewer might probably be paid half that amount. The wages of the ordinary hands would run about 18s. a week. In a small brewery, where there is no steam or other mechanical power, the 'brewer' would receive about 30s. a week, and other men (if any) 18s.

"*Engine-drivers.*—In breweries, flour mills, oilcake mills, and other similar factories, the engineers have from 23s. to 25s. a week.

Oilcake mills.—A man has so much work set for him to do, and the amount varies in different mills. In those in which American machinery is used some men are called ‘moulders,’ and get 25s. a week. In *all* mills there are ‘pressmen,’ who in some mills earn 21s. a week. In those mills, however, where ‘pressmen’ are the leading hands, they earn up to 30s. a week. ‘Parers’ get 18s. a week. Thus, taking one trade with another, we find a very large amount of labour paid at the rate of 18s. a week.

Brickmaking.—The trade in this part of the country differs very much from what it is in Staffordshire and Worcestershire. There most of the work is done by women and girls, but in this district I have, up to the present, come across only two females in brick-yards, one under the age of 16. Nor is there so much boy labour. As far as I can understand, people were so much afraid of the trouble of half-timers, and of being prosecuted about them and other things, that in many works *they got rid of all boys under 18 altogether*. Now, however, there seems to be a tendency to employ young persons again, but not half-timers. In brick works where there is machinery day men get 4d. an hour for 10½ hours per day. Men who fill the clay into small trucks get so much a ton—about 30s. a week. In hand-made brickyards the moulders get, say, 5s. 3d. per 1,000. Out of this he pays the man at the pug mill, who also wheels the clay to him, 1s. 8d. per 1,000. If he employs a boy to ‘carry off’ the bricks, he pays him 6s. to 7s. 6d. a week. If the moulder merely ‘stands at his bench’ and has all help found, then he is paid 1s. 9d. per 1,000. A very strong man has been known to make 3,500 bricks a day, but this is exceptional. The average would be 2,000 to 2,500.

Engineering works and foundries.—Throughout Hunts, North Hants, Lincolnshire, &c. moulders receive 26s. to 28s. a week. Fitters, lathe (or tool) men, 22s. to 24s. a week.

Letter-press printing.—There are many factories of this kind, and I do not suppose that wages differ much from other districts. In some of the smaller towns the regular hands seem to be paid a little more than in larger places, for one man has to turn his hand to everything connected with printing, and he may be paid up to 28s. a week. Where there is machinery machine men get, say, 26s. a week in Boston, and 28s. in some smaller towns. I have found some female compositors, and in one newspaper office a custom prevails which I fancy is somewhat unusual. The wages of the young girls there begin at 2s. 6d. to 3s. a week, and the employer stipulates that they must do so much work per hour for him for the above sum. If they are quick and can do more in the hour than he stipulates for, he pays them extra; so that all that they can earn in the hour over and above the requirement of the employer is so much gain for themselves. In this way their earnings often run up to 5s. and 6s. a week, and more as their wages rise. In this factory boy apprentices are paid 3s. per week the first year, 4s. per week the second year, and have the same privilege of getting extra pay as the girls, so that in a short time they may earn as much as 9s. a week. If a small newspaper is published in some small town, a man may have to be both a press

and a jobbing printer. Generally speaking, however, men on newspaper work get a little more than jobbing printers, for they are *supposed* to be better up in punctuation and grammar, though one knows by experience of newspapers that these are often two very weak points. As a rule, boys get 3s. a week, rising up to 8s. if apprenticed for five years, and 3s. up to 12s. if apprenticed for seven years.

"In an elastic web factory many females are employed, and here I find a great difference in wages. These vary from 7s. up to 14s. Some of the looms work a little quicker than others, making a difference of a shilling or two in the week; but the chief difference is due to the skill and industry of the hands. Some girls are naturally quicker than others, and those who 'gossip' and do not at once observe when a thread breaks lose a great deal of time before they can set the loom in motion again. This factory belongs to a firm in Leicester, and I find that they have come from Leicester, not merely with a view of getting cheaper labour in the country, but that, the weaving in Leicester being done by men, the latter would strike if women were employed there.

"*Corset making*.—One trade in my district appears to be a growing one, and affords employment to an increasing number of females. I refer to stay and corset making. Factories are put up in various small towns and even villages, and thus work is provided in places where it may be much required. The reason, I find, for thus seeking labour in villages is not merely to obtain cheaper labour in those places, but this growing industry cannot obtain a sufficient supply of female labour in towns like Birmingham, Leicester, and other places where there is much other occupation for women. Wages vary very much according to the class of work and the skill or experience of the hands. Under one firm a really good hand can earn on first-class work 16s. or 17s. a week; on common corsets 12s. to 14s. Under another firm the machine hands are all on piece-work, and some earn 8s. to 14s.; average is about 10s. a week. Girls about 14 or 15 years old work at first by time, and get 2s. 6d. to 4s. a week, and then go on piece-work at something or other, and soon advance, unless they are very slow.

"*Milliners and Dressmakers*.—There are a large number of these establishments, some employing up to 60 or 70 hands. These large firms do not care about the trade, but they are drapers as well, and they find that they cannot sell their stuff unless they are also prepared to make it up. I suppose it is that London is now so close to most places, and London fashions so soon known, that unless firms in the country are prepared to meet every demand a lot of their trade would go to London. Consequently a head dressmaker has to be employed at a large salary, 80l. to 100l. a year, while the real working hands earn little. Formerly, apprentices used to pay a small premium, as well as work for nothing at first. Now, employers are glad if they can engage girls for two years for nothing. I know of one firm that never pays its apprentices anything. These work two years for nothing and then leave, and others take their place. Some firms pay a little the second year, say 2s. a week. Other firms keep their apprentices on after the

second year and pay them. So that we have : head milliner, 40*l.* to 60*l.* a year and board ; second milliner, 12*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.* a week and board ; improvers, 2*s.* to 10*s.* a week out of the house, *i.e.*, no board or residence ; head dressmakers, 60*l.* to 100*l.* a year with board ; apprentices, two years for nothing, unless they turn out very well, when they may be paid a small sum after 14 or 15 months. Where the hands are retained after the end of two years they are paid hands, and earn all sorts of sums from 3*s.* a week upwards. Girls of 18 or 20 earn from 8*s.* 6*d.* to 17*s.* a week, all out of the house ; less if they have board. Thus we find the greater number of hands in these trades earning comparative trifles, especially when we consider that on 48 occasions in the year they may have to work 14 hours a day. If they can live at home they may do very well, but what if they cannot ? I have not had enough experience of establishments in which a number of girls are boarded on the premises to speak positively on the subject ; but I suppose that, socially speaking, if a girl has a fairly good home it is better for her to reside there than to be mixed up with a lot of others boarded on the premises. It will be observed that all these girls are paid by the week, and thus have no chance of earning more by hard work. I am informed, however, that a firm at Cambridge adopts the piece-work system. But in this case a girl who makes, say, the body of a dress, would not do any necessary alterations. When the body is finished her interest is at an end, so that, I suppose, a second staff must be kept for that purpose. The evil effects on the health of overcrowded and ill-ventilated workrooms we all know, but not having been long in this district I will not touch upon this question at present further than to say that in *most* of the places I have visited the girls seem fairly healthy and cheerful, though I have already been compelled to reduce the hands in some rooms by fully one half.

I will turn now to the more manufacturing part of my district as opposed to the agricultural.

“ *Boot and shoe trade.*—I refer to the boot and shoe-making towns of Kettering, Wellingborough, &c., and the numerous villages in that part of the county, Disborough, Rothwell, Raunds, Higham Ferrers, Bozeat, &c. Here, no doubt, manufacture may affect the social condition of the people, for employment is given to every class of worker. The boot and shoe trade is an increasing industry, and there is certainly no diminution in the employment of females and children. It is, however, curious to note how the conditions of a trade alter. The increase is chiefly taking place in those towns where a complete boot is made. Formerly the trade was principally the manufacture of boot ‘uppers.’ The ‘uppers’ only were made, and these were sent out all over the country, and perhaps the world, and made into boots by the local bootmaker. In those days the ready-made boot (when such were made) was a clumsy, mis-shapen affair, and badly put together. But such is no longer the case. No doubt common and poor boots are still made, but there is now an immense quantity of first class stuff turned out. Some regard is paid to the

anatomy of the foot, as well as to the appearance of the boot. When a traveller comes round with specimen lasts I have observed the critical eye with which the boot manufacturer examines them, suggesting a little more fulness here, or a little less 'spring' there, and I have often been surprised at seeing the care and pains the workman in his small workshop takes over the better class of goods. Consequently the chief increase of trade and population is, as I have said, in places where the boot is made throughout, such as Kettering and Rushden. The population of Kettering, 11,000 in 1881, is now estimated at 16,000; that of Rushden is supposed to have risen from about 2,500 to about 5,000 in the same period. This increase is the more surprising in the case of the latter place, for it is comparatively far from any railway. On the other hand, Wellingborough and similar places where 'uppers' only are made are at a standstill, and a Wellingborough manufacturer the other day told me that he thought that if they are not to go back altogether they will have to turn their attention to making the entire boot. The effect of this on the country generally will be that the local bootmaker will, to a great extent, die out; the cobbler may remain, but not the bootmaker. At present a great part of the work is put out to the small workshops; but there is now evidence of another alteration in the trade, there is a growing tendency to *concentrate* the labour, *i.e.*, to bring it more together into the factory or large workshop. Many firms have enlarged their premises so as to have most of the work done under their own eye. Even the men called riveters who used to work at home are brought in to work at the factories. This, as I will show, may have some effect on the number of half-timers employed.

"The making of a boot is divided into many branches. The man who cuts out the leather for making the 'uppers' is called a 'clicker.' In the sewing rooms the men would be called 'skivers' and 'finishers,' and the women 'machinists,' 'fitters,' or 'liners,' but the term 'boot closers' or 'upper closers' will do to include all in this branch of the business—men, women, and children. As there is only one factory in Wellingborough where boots and shoes are completed, there are not many employed in the other branches of the trade there. But in other places we have 'press-men,' who cut out the leather for the sole by machinery; 'stitchers,' men who stitch on the sole either by hand or machinery; 'riveters,' who fasten on the soles with nails or rivets; 'lifters,' who make the 'lift' or heel; 'finishers,' who do the final touches and complete the boot.

"The labour being thus distributed, and a boot passed about from one workman to another, an immense amount of light labour is required. This will account for the great number of half-timers. Not merely is there the light work such as tying knots, making 'channels,' and other small jobs in a factory or workshop on which half-timers can be employed, but there is all this what I may term 'errand work.' The technical term is to 'go to shop.' The work is given out at a certain establishment, whether factory or workshop, to men or women who have their own small work-

shop, say, so many pairs of uppers to a riveter. It would, of course, be a great loss to him if, when he had finished (*i.e.*, so far as his share of the labour is concerned), he had to go to the factory with them and wait for them to be examined and approved, and so many more given out to him. He, therefore, employs a half-timer to 'go to shop' for him. *Some* of these half-timers are set to do odd jobs in the workshop, and some few even begin to learn the trade and in their spare moments 'knock in a few rivets.' But a very large number are purely and simply errand boys, who go to and from the factory or large workshop. There is often no room for them inside the small workshop, no bench for them to sit down on, and no place at which they can stand to 'knock in a few rivets.' When the riveter's boy has taken the boots, now with the sole on, back to the factory, the finisher's boy (or girl) takes them out to the finisher's workshop, and a certain few half-timers in these finishing shops also are set odd jobs, such as polishing the edge of the sole.

"I find that, as a rule, these half-timers are really well looked after by the school boards, school attendance committees, and school teachers, and of late I find most of them furnished with labour certificates, but the standard for half-time labour is in some places the third, and in others only the second. With reference to what I said above, it appears to me concentration or centralisation of labour will do away with many of these half-timers, for the 'errand' labour will not be required. This centralisation, this change in the 'condition of employment,' may affect wages in another way. There will be less piece-work. Instead of working piece-work at home the hands will be paid by the day at the factory.

"As regards the social condition of the workers in the boot trade, they seem fairly happy and comfortable. Many working men have complained to me of the lowness of prices, but when they are fairly well employed, I should consider them well off. Not a few own their own homes, acquired entirely by their savings, and I should say that the majority may be considered steady and respectable working people. The women and girls have not the good looks of others, say those in the straw-hat places, and by no means the physique of the Staffordshire women, but they seem to me to be, generally speaking, exceedingly quiet and steady. And I should say there is very little real poverty about.

"The trade being distributed into so many branches, each branch is easily learnt. Boys soon acquire a certain amount of knowledge, and this seems to me to affect the social condition of the people. I know a boy, 13½ years old, who gets his own work out of the factory, hires a stand, or rather a stool, in a workshop (the owner or occupier of which has nothing to do with him) for which he pays 3*d.* a week. He earns his own money, and is under no control as regards his work, which is that of a riveter. Trade being slack, he has never yet made 6*s.* a week. It is true that, at present, he lives at home and gives his earnings to his mother, but in 18 months or so he will probably refuse to

do this. He will pay her so much for board, and become independent. Before he is 15 he will himself probably become an *employer of labour*, engaging a half-timer to 'go to shop' for him. I have found several boys of 15 or 16 employing half-timers. This early independence leads to early marriages, which will account for the comparatively diminutive size of many of the children, and also even of adults. Thus far I got by my own observation. And my view as to early marriages was confirmed by inquiring of working men, and my opinion as to the size of the people was upheld by a manufacturer at Kettering, who was decidedly and strongly of the idea that the race is deteriorating. On the other hand education is more advanced, I think, than in many other parts of the country. I understand that it is not an uncommon thing for children to pass the 5th Standard at 11 years of age.

"The hours of labour are not long, being, generally speaking, in factories and large workshops, from 6.30 a.m. to 6 p.m., if breakfast time is given, or from 7.30 to 6.15 if no breakfast time is given; the dinner hour being from 12.30 to 1.30. There is not much overtime made. Some few of the larger places avail themselves of Notice No. 21, and keep the overtime register, but I refer more particularly to irregular overtime, that is, overtime without special notice, or exceeding the two hours allowed. In a few smaller workshops I have once or twice found workmen keeping half-timers late, and they gave as their excuse that they could not get the work given out at the factory in time to complete it within the proper hours. I followed this up by going to one of the factories referred to, for I thought it hard for the men to be kept waiting for their work. I was informed, however, that the men who made this excuse would be those kept 'Saint Monday,' and that if they went to the factory at a proper hour on Monday morning they would have ample time for completing their work without keeping their half-timers after hours.

"*Wages.*—I obtained from one large firm the following as to the upper closing business.

"In cutting-out department:—

			s.	d.	
"	Average paid to men	-	-	23	0 a week.
"	Do. to male young persons learn-				
	ing this trade	-	-	7	1 „
"	No women or children in this department.				
"	In the upper closing department:—				
"	Average: Men	-	-	19	9 „
"	„ Women	-	-	11	1 „
"	„ Young persons	-	-	6	0 „
"	„ Children	-	-	2	0 „

"The above are averages, but as regards half-timers we may take it that they get from 1s. 6d. a week in the villages to 2s. a week in the towns. I have, of course, made many other inquiries, and the rule seems to be that even when women and girls are not on piece-work they do not all get the same wage, but are

paid according to the class of work they are on, and their skill and knowledge in doing it. We may reckon that a girl, a really good hand, on a good class of work would be paid as much as 13s. a week, but probably the average for big girls and women would run about 10s. A girl of 14 would be paid about 3s. a week. Riveters and finishers work either at home or in their own shop at back of their houses; or they hire a stool in another man's workshop. When they work in a factory or large workshop they can make from 12s. to 24s. a week. A man must work very hard to earn the latter sum. Pressmen at the machines vary from 17s. to 23s. a week, and lads of 16 or 17 get about 8s. 6d. When men and youths work outside the factory, as above described, their earnings, of course, vary with their skill and industry. The work is given out to them, and they are paid so much a pair of boots, or so much a dozen pairs; and it is clear that one man can rivet more boots than another in the same space of time, and an industrious man will naturally earn more than an idle one. As youths begin to rivet at an early age, earnings vary much, but we may reckon them at an average of from 12s. for youths to 23s. or 24s. for industrious and skilful men.

“*Curriers and Leather Dressers.*—The average for these is, for men, about 24s.; for youths, about 7s.

“As an instance of how entirely the trade of a place can change, I may take Desborough. The trade of Desborough was formerly silk. This has now entirely disappeared, and boots have taken its place. Only 20 years ago the very factories in which boots and shoes are now made were devoted to the manufacture of silks or silk plush.

“As an instance of a trade almost perishing, I may refer to that of pillow-lace making, formerly so much followed in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. It used to be said, some years ago, that in some parts of Buckinghamshire there was not a child of four years old that could not make pillow-lace. Now it is in a miserable plight. Children are not taught it, and women tell me that they have to work terribly hard to earn 6d. a day. They allege that French machine-made lace has completely ruined them.

Major Beadon reports for Hampshire, Dorsetshire, parts of Berkshire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, and Devonshire:—

“In these days the subject which places itself in the front rank for observation is, unfortunately, the condition of trade generally. Although there is at present not much of a very cheering nature to report, still I cannot conceal from myself that there is a decided improvement in almost all classes of factories and workshops, as compared with the state of affairs 18 months or 2 years since. Larger works are more busy, as a rule, and many smaller ones which seemed likely to close altogether have again more hands on, and a slightly more cheerful aspect is apparent. Against this, it is true, some have collapsed, and among the more important I regret to say some flax mills, beaten chiefly, as I am informed, by foreign (so-called) competition.

"Among workshop industries, dressmakers and other purveyors of wearing apparel have of late been decidedly more active, except the boot and shoe makers, perhaps, some of whom say that among other drawbacks the prolonged dry weather has materially intervened, as boots not only last much longer in dry weather, but the wearer is prone to defer repairs or new purchases so long as it continues.

"Slight, however, as the improved aspect of things may be, it is, no doubt, better that it should be gradual.

"Speaking generally, I cannot learn that there has been any very important alteration in rates of wages, or rather the amounts which good workers can earn; for although, by the increased and increasing introduction and development of machinery, production has vastly increased, matters have so adjusted themselves that in many trades the earnings have not much increased, though there are some exceptions which I shall allude to hereafter.

"As a rule, also, the numbers employed have not diminished, notwithstanding the increased out-put; indeed the acknowledged rule that the introduction of machinery in the long run tends to cause more hands to be employed seems to be maintained. This can only be accounted for by the increase of populations, the advance of civilization, and the constant opening up of new markets all over the world; in other words, the increasing purchasing power of the world.

"There are few of the leading industries in my district on which I propose to remark specially; but there are some circumstances which appear to apply to nearly all, hence I can allude to them generally.

"1. Strikes and lock-outs are practically unknown; the rare occasions on which such have occurred being generally not of sufficient importance or duration to be worthy of attention. I cannot learn that either employers or employed are any the less happy or contented on this account, nor that the latter fail to get reasonable grievances redressed whenever they are found to exist.

"Although the rates of wages may not be ostensibly perhaps so high as in the midland and northern counties, &c., there is no doubt that the people are, for the most part, able to live in more comfort, and that they possess many advantages.

"In country districts, in which so much of my work lies, this is notably the case in the usually good class of house, with a bit of garden, obtainable for a small rental, and often built specially by the employers for their hands. Also in the enjoyment of pure air, which enables them to maintain a robust condition on comparatively less costly diet. Moreover, even that diet can be procured at a lower rate. In almost every point of view, in fact, the south country rural operative is able to get more for his money, and possesses many advantages contributing to the enjoyment of life, which are positively unknown and unobtainable by their more highly paid fellow-workers in some parts.

"*The flax manufacture.* — At Bridport and Crewkerne the time-honoured centres of the textile work, including for material,

flax, hemp, jute, &c., and producing twines, ropes, nets, canvas, and at the latter place various kinds of webbing, &c., there has of late been serious depression, arising from the general dullness everywhere, foreign and colonial competition, &c., and last, but not least, the failure of some of the fisheries.

“The people can earn good wages when trade is brisk, but unfortunately a very small minority have sufficient thrift to save out of their abundance, and directly bad times come the poor rates became heavily burdened and distress widespread; but this, I fear, is not peculiar to the Bridport flax workers.

“Great changes have taken place in the mode of employment among the twine spinners. Some years ago, hundreds of twine-walks existed at the backs of the houses, there are now comparatively few. The work is now done in the factories chiefly, where the hands can work in comfort in all weathers, and earn better wages; but doubtless, in this instance, numbers of women who were able to attend to their household duties concurrently with their twine spinning, have lost their occupation. Their earnings, with long hours, were but small, and their robust appearance, always to me, seemed to constitute a striking example of the theory that much physical support is to be obtained by being much in the open air, especially in good air.

“At Crewkerne things have not been so dull as they are not dependent on the production of nets, but there is much room for improvement. Much injury is said to have arisen through the false marking of goods—that is, marking an inferior quality by a number properly representing a higher one. This is done by merchants in some trades in order to undersell or compete with the foreign producer whose article is inferior to ours, and although it may succeed for the moment, owing to purchasers being unable to detect the difference until proved by defective wear, the result is naturally disastrous, the customers declining to buy again in the same market. Honesty, however, is always best policy, and those who have steadily refused to connive at this deplorable practice, find that they do not lose by their firmness in the end, as in most trades the Britisher can produce, as a first-class article, the best in the world, and the trade (for such goods) eventually comes back to those who have persisted in an upright course.

“*The lace factories* at Chard, where tulles, laces, curtains, and so on are produced, do not seem to suffer so much as some other trades, and there is no material change in rates of wages.

“There is a tradition of a sort of mixture between a strike and a lock-out some 15 years ago. The employers refused to employ those who would not break off connexion with the north country union, and now there is only a local one; and there seems to be no talk of troubles in this way.

“*The raw silk-throwing factories* have been much more active of late, and the numbers of hands, half-timers, &c. seem much as formerly.

“*Of the Portsmouth stay (or corset) factories and workshops* I have always one tale to tell, and that is of continued and increasing prosperity. The trade is a most important one for the

'three towns' of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Southsea, inasmuch as the wages earned must mean the spending of a very large sum among the local tradesmen every week. There are comparatively few men and boys employed, but some thousands of women and girls who can earn from 10s. to 25s. a week, according to the time given, the workers' skill, and class of work, &c. The hands seen in the factories by no means represent the chief part, as by far the greater number take away the work and do it at home, and the great value of the existence of this lucrative employment will be more fully realised when it is stated that the majority of those engaged are the wives and daughters of men employed in the naval and military services, others are the families of the dockyard men. Those employed in the factories generally earn more money, as they sit steadily at it during the required hours. There was once a sort of strike among the females, which lasted only a few days, and resulted in their having to give in. Their grievance was only a fancied one arising out of some new arrangement in the hire of the machines. The number of these garments produced, now that the sewing machine plays so important a part, is prodigious; the ladies of all shades and descriptions demanding large and increasing supplies, about as much money as ever, or rather more, can be earned, and the numbers employed have much increased. The employers have kept pace with all this by erecting large, new, commodious, and healthy factories, a very great improvement on the places known as stay factories only a few years ago.

"*The west of England glove manufacture*, of which Yeovil has been always considered the centre, has suffered much from the general depression and has undergone considerable changes of late years. There are also important glove works at Stoke Hamden and other places. The original leather glove trade mostly kid (so-called) is practically dead, and never likely to revive, that is, so far as to constitute the one staple article produced here and hereabouts; for although it is still largely carried on, foreign competition, alteration of fashion, and other changes, have necessitated the introduction of other sorts of gloves. For example, at Stoke Hamden great attention has for some time been devoted to the fabric gloves, made of silk, cotton, &c. The trade in certain makes of ladies' and also men's gloves, mostly white and lighter shades for evening wear, has for some time practically gone to Italy, and it is pretty well acknowledged that we cannot beat them in price. France and Belgium also compete. The Germans have of late years largely interfered, by flooding our market with gloves at a price at which we could not possibly produce them, both in leather and fabric, but only of an inferior quality, and the venture does not seem to be an unqualified success; competition from this source seems to have somewhat slackened. In certain classes of gentlemen's gloves of best quality we appear likely to hold our own. In this trade also, the number of hands employed at home very far exceeds that in the factories; indeed a small proportion only of gloves is made at the works, the cutting out and other preparation being the chief work there, and the making being done at the workers' homes. They are able to earn much more since machines

were introduced, but owing to foreign competition and general causes there are less numbers employed.

“The source of income is a great boon to women and girls in the towns, and in remote villages spreading over a wide district. From 10s. to 25s. a week can be earned, money which in these days of agricultural depression is of great consequence in country localities. Most of the leather used is also dressed and prepared locally, which affords good employment to a good many men, who can earn good wages, which have not been reduced in rate although successive improvements have been introduced giving new facilities for the work, so that the wages have in reality increased. Strikes are happily almost unknown, the people's demands when reasonable being generally well considered.

“In this trade, as in others, I do not gather the that advance of temperance principles has effected any tangible improvement, for although temperance men have slightly increased ‘drink’ is still a terrible drawback to the prosperity and well being of many. Some improvement has, however, been caused in another way. Formerly if a man absented himself on the drink, when his money was spent, he came to the office and an advance was made to him, but this system has been stopped for the most part with satisfactory results.

“I had been much puzzled in trying to arrive at some conclusion as to the recent and present state of the local trade, owing to the conflicting accounts given me, but this was explained on my seeking an opinion from a gentleman of much experience. He said, ‘*The trade has now-a-days to live by its wits.*’ And he went on to explain that by this he meant that the old kid glove trade, through foreign competition, changes of fashion, and so on, could no longer be relied upon for a living, but that they had to keep their wits all alive and take up the first new thing that seemed likely to be in demand and made to pay for the time being. The man who has been the quickest to do this will tell you he is very busy and doing well, while one who has at all lagged behind tells you just the contrary. At this moment a glove called the ‘astracan,’ a combination of woollen and kid, is the source of considerable activity. Next year, perhaps, it will be something else, and so on.

“*The collar, cuff, and shirt manufacture.*—It is satisfactory to find that this very important industry, of comparatively modern growth, has arisen, and become firmly established, in these districts, chiefly, where the decline in the gloving work had been rarely felt. Here again, although considerable number are employed in the factories, still greater numbers are provided with a clean and pleasant kind of work, which they can do at their own homes, good wages can be earned, and the use of the machine renders the labour light, and the production is very large. In fact ones wonder is, how such a quantity can possibly be wanted. A large proportion of the work produced is for export.

“*In the boot and shoe manufacture* a great number of men, and some boys, women and girls, are employed at Portsmouth,

Southampton, &c. Some work in the factories, while a much greater number carry the work home. Machines are largely used, but the time will probably never arrive when a machine boot is to be compared either for wear or comfort to one made by hand. Constant improvements are, however, being made in the machines, and at present, by the newest processes, a vastly superior article can be produced by this mode to anything that was done even a year or two back. I am told that a good hand worker can earn more money than a machine worker, partly owing to the hand-makers getting scarcer every year. One of the most noticeable features in this trade is the fact that very few boys are now being put to learn hand-making. This is partly owing to the great increase of the use of machine boots, and the consequent decrease of hand-work employers. Also parents and boys have rather a horror of the trade, the attitude required being rather unhealthy, the workshops somewhat confined, and the hours proverbially long; but the Factory Act has intervened, and all these objections have been removed or reduced to a minimum; and when parents, as they often do, ask me to advise, as to what trade to put a boy to, 'I say apprentice him to a hand bootmaker 'if you can find one who will be *bothered with boys*, for a man who 'makes a hand-made boot will soon be able to command very high 'wages.'

"The dearth I have foretold is already making itself felt, and it is admitted that the race of hand bootmakers will very soon have become extinct. In these days of over crowding and want of lucrative employment this matter is, I think, well worth attention.

"In this trade, too, I regret to be obliged to say, 'drink' is said to be a terrible curse, 'Saint Monday' is largely worshipped, to the great detriment of the workers, the trade, and their families.

"*The Girls' Friendly Society*, which is, I believe, working so satisfactorily in Birmingham and some other places, has, so far, been able, I regret to say, to make very little progress in my part of the country, but I hope some day to report better things in this respect.

"I cannot learn that evening schools, either, have been established with much success.

"*In regard to steam laundries*, there are suggestions from all sides that such places should be under Government regulation. Very long hours being worked, and a good deal of dangerous machinery used."

Mr. Lewis, H.M. Inspector for South Wales, reports favourably of the general condition of the district:—

"As to the *social condition* of the wage-earning classes throughout the whole of the district, my general opinion is, that it has very much improved during the last 15 to 20 years.

"The people are more thrifty in their habits, and employ their leisure time to far better advantage than at one time they were

accustomed to. Around the old established works ‘on the hills’ of Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire, this improvement is not so marked as in those parts of South Wales, which have, during the last decade, developed from small villages into large and important manufacturing centres. Here the workpeople are well housed, many of them being their own leaseholders; and the whole of the surroundings indicate a condition of social comfort and mutual industrial prosperity.

“The South Wales workman, as a rule, gives his children the full benefits of the cheap elementary education now at his door; and consequently there are but very few half-timers employed in my district.

“The number of women and young persons employed in the different industries in my district is on the increase, and so, I believe, is proportion to the male adults employed. This is mainly due to the continued introduction of machinery, which can be attended to by the protected classes.

“With the exception of a wages dispute in the tinplate works of Monmouthshire last spring, and a similar disagreement at the Landore Steel Works last September, the relations between masters and men have this year been amicable; but in the tinplate trade there are indications of a great struggle in the near future, unless, by the aid of a board of conciliation, the differences can be removed and a better understanding arrived at than has hitherto obtained in this important and most thriving industry, which now gives employment to over 30,000 of the workpeople of South Wales.

“A feature which I might here refer to is the tendency on the part of inland manufacturers to get nearer the sea-board with its many advantages. The freight charge inward of the raw material, and of the finished article, outward for shipment, is a very important factor in these days of fierce competition.

“This consideration it is that has already induced the Messrs. Baldwin, of Wolverhampton and Stourport, and Messrs. Nettlefolds, Limited, to erect large works near Newport; and even the great Dowlais Company have in contemplation the erection of extensive works near Cardiff.

“The metal trades generally show signs of great activity; new works and extensions of old being near completion at some places in the district. These additions will more than compensate for the losses sustained by the compulsory closing of a few very old works which were too heavily handicapped by primitive plant, and disadvantageous position, to compete successfully with new concerns fitted up with the most recent of modern equipments.

“More than one of the old ironworks in the districts of Treforest and Hirwain, which have been closed since the supersession of iron by steel rails and plates, are about being ‘converted,’ and it is expected that the make of steel will, in a short time, be considerably increased in South Wales, which already stands second as a Bessemer steel producing district.

Mr. Bowling, H.M. Inspector for Mile End, Limehouse, Poplar, Millwall, Bow, Stratford, and the southern part of Essex, has superintendence of a district in which manufacturing industries are greatly increasing, reports as follows:—

“*State of trade.*—It is a remarkable fact that although the amount of distress from want of employment existing in the East End of London is undoubtedly large, manufacturing industries continue to increase, and I should judge that the volume of production is greater than it has ever been, and very few factories have been permanently closed. No doubt the tendency is for manufactories to spread eastwards, but I should not be surprised to hear that my colleagues in the centre and west find no diminution in the number of works under their inspection.

“A case which came under my notice the other day seems to me to illustrate the present condition of manufacturing industry. Four years ago a firm of manufacturers in my district occupied an important factory and were evidently pushing and energetic people. Some works close by became vacant, they acquired them, and both places are now in full work. I was told by one of the firm that though at present with both works going they turn out annually nearly twice the amount of produce, their receipts are 5,000*l.* a year less than when they occupied only one factory. At the present low prices a manufacturer must turn out more than twice as much as he used to do before he can see a workable profit. Of course one has to admit a falling off in the *value* of the export trade of the country, amounting between the years 1884 and 1885 to over 24,000,000*l.*, but the larger portion of this decrease is found to be in articles very little manufactured in or around London, nor does this decrease in the value of our exports point as a necessity to a decrease in the amount of stuff produced, but I think it may be largely accounted for by the reduced prices of almost all manufactured articles, and a larger home consumption. The one trade which has been conspicuously depressed in my district as elsewhere is the shipping, and this incidentally affects a good many of the East London industries. Yet on comparing the number of factories on the register in Dr. Macdonald’s district, I find that in 1885 they numbered 183, while at the present time there are 220. Of course some of these places may have been in existence in 1885 and not discovered, but very few, I think. Dr. Macdonald’s district comprises Limehouse, Poplar, Millwall, North Greenwich, and Cubitt Town, and if the above figures prove nothing more they show that in districts so intimately connected with shipping there has been no falling off in manufacturing enterprise.

“*Cardboard manufacture from stable manure.*—One interesting instance of this enterprise is found in the establishment of a large cardboard factory on the banks of the Thames, just below Purfleet. Here a spacious and beautifully arranged mill has been started for the manufacture of straw-board from farmyard manure. And the proprietors assert that they will be able to compete

successfully with all continental producers in our own markets, although hitherto straw-board making has made no headway in this country.

“These mills, the St. Louis Park Mills, stand on marshy lands by the river side, and oddly enough are built without foundations, but rest on an enormous bed of 8,000 tons of concrete, which is held together by nearly 500 tons of steel rails.

“On the river side of the great shed in which the board making is carried on are spacious chambers in which the barge loads of manure are deposited, and where the ammonia is separated and foreign matters removed from the straw, which is then placed in the boilers, and from them into the shed below, when it passes through the usual processes for conversion into straw-board. Experiment is also being made to convert refuse hops to the same use.

“The effect of moving from one end of the works to the other is very strange. The chambers on the river side stored with tons upon tons of apparently nothing but filth, form a striking contrast to the other or warehouse end of the mill, where the glossy amber-coloured board is arranged in piles. If I were the proprietor of these works I should take for my motto ‘*Lux e tenebris.*’

“All the machinery used in the manufacture of the board stands on the one floor of the great shed, and the wonderful cleanliness and order of the place is very remarkable taking into consideration the fact that it requires 150 tons of manure a day to keep the machinery in full work.

“The proprietors expect that they will be able to get all the manure they want at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. a ton, and to sell the manufactured article at 9l. a ton. The machinery is of very handsome construction, and all except the engines of Belgian make, in fact, when I first inspected the works I could not for some time find anyone who could speak English. On the occasion of my last visit most of the people employed appeared to be English. The rate of wages ranges from 24s. a week for unskilled workmen or labourers to 38s. for skilled papermakers. In every part of the works there are the most complete and perfect arrangements for economising all power, either in the shape of heat or steam, and the most intelligent forethought has evidently been exercised over even the smallest details, and I expect to find that the proprietors are fully justified in their view that they will be able successfully to compete with all other straw-board makers.

“Five or six miles below these mills is springing up at Tilbury what promises before long to become the port of London. The docks, dock buildings, hotels, &c. are splendid, and already several factories have been started to meet the needs of the shipping in the docks.

“The inference to be drawn from the above remarks seems to be that notwithstanding the continued low prices production increases, that there is more demand than ever for skilled labour, and that the distress existing in East London is almost entirely

among a class of people who are in no way qualified to take town employment if it were offered to them.

"The intense and long-protracted agricultural depression which has been specially severe of late in the home counties—Essex in particular—has had the effect of filling East London with the peasants and out-door labourers from the counties. These men, honest and industrious in most cases, are quite unused to and unfit for the conditions under which labour in factories or workshops is carried on; and we have to face the difficulty of finding work and food for a town population largely in excess of any permanent demand for their labour, and unable to perform such labour even if the demand existed. The worst of it is that these people are not likely soon again to find country employment, and are every day becoming more demoralised in the towns, and are helping to form the large body of vagrants which has of late been so much exercising the minds of the authorities. I confess I can see no other way likely to be permanently effective of meeting this trouble than a carefully considered system of State-aided emigration.

"*Social condition.*—I think there can be no doubt that the social, moral, and intellectual condition of the classes employed in manufacturing industries shows a marked improvement. I have often been struck when conversing with men employed in east end factories at their keenness of insight into matters affecting the trading interests of the country and the soundness of the judgments they form on such matters.

"There is only one point on which perhaps most people would consider their conclusions mistaken, and that is an increasingly strong opinion expressed by working men of all shades of politics in favour of a return to some measure of *protection*. German competition both at home and abroad is, of course, their special '*bête noir*.' They are reasonable enough to admit that if Germans can come over here and oust English working men from their places, it is only in accordance with the survival of the fittest; but they urge that if the State at home had watched as carefully over the education of the people as it has done in Germany they would have nothing to fear from German workmen in England.

"*Brickmakers.*—I think I may take, as an instance of the improvement in the manners and intelligence of the working classes, the case of the brickmakers. When brickfields were first placed under inspection, it was often not without some danger of personal injury, or, at least, insult, that a factory Inspector performed his duties, and I was more than once threatened with violence. Now, though I sometimes meet with a little rough chaff, it is always good natured, and many a time in conversation with brickmakers have they regretted to me that the Act had not been in force when they were youngsters, and the only legislation about which I have heard them seriously complain is the Bank Holiday Act. They argue, I think with reason, that when they can only work six months in the year it is very hard on them to be compelled to be

idle often for several days during the busiest part of their season because of the evil development of this well-intentioned Act.

“The brickmaker must have his whole gang at work, and bank holidays are an occasion when the loose ones of the party go in for a drinking bout, which often lasts through the best part of the week.

“*Confectionery, &c.*—There are some industries in my district the workers in which seem to have yielded least to the ameliorating influences of the day. I might name the making of confectionery, matches, and white lead. Some excellent societies have been recently started with a view of taking factory girls by the hand and raising them to a higher level. I would draw the attention of such associations especially to the above class of workers.

“Only a few months ago I saw a crowd of nearly 100 young girls waiting outside some confectionery works; their language, their screaming, shouting, and pushing were disgusting; several of them were fighting; two were having quite a stand-up encounter, while one or two of the more delicate ones were fainting on the pavement. By the aid of a policeman they were all made to move on; but I was informed that such scenes were not infrequent.

“To refer for a moment before concluding to the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act in the eastern metropolitan district, it is with much satisfaction that I can report that although the number of factories has, as I have shown, so largely increased, the number of accidents reported continues to decrease, conclusively showing how much good has been effected by enforcing the safe guarding of machinery. In 1883 over 200 accidents were reported; during the present year up to the date of writing only 87.

“There has been very little overtime worked except in the manufacture of perishable articles and dressmaking and millinery, but full time has been general.

In the early part of the year I requested Mr. Lakeman, H.M. Inspector for the district bounded by Farringdon Road on the west and by the Cambridge Road on the east, comprising the densely-populated localities of Aldersgate, Bishopsgate, Shoreditch, Aldgate, Whitechapel, the Minories, and Tower Hamlets, to collect as accurately as possible details of the earnings and social condition of the female operatives in factories and workshops in that important industrial district.

The inquiry was limited to the classes of operatives who are under the protection of the Factory and Workshop Act, because there are so many workshop industries in which adult men only are employed, in or over which the Inspectors of Factories have no authority whatever.

Before proceeding to lay before you Mr. Lakeman's most interesting report, I would indicate as clearly as I can the

exact position of the Inspectors of Factories in regard to the matters over which their jurisdiction extends.

In the first place in regard to factories, as defined in the Factory and Workshop Act, *i.e.*, works in which power is used to drive machinery, the administration of the Inspectors of Factories controls the following matters:—

The healthy condition of factories as regards cleanliness, freedom from effluvia, absence of dust, and overcrowding.

The periodical lime-washing of the premises.

The enforcement of the enactments relating to the employment of children, women, and young persons, to the due allowance for meals, to the due attendance at school of the children employed, and to the examination of young persons under 16 years of age by the certifying surgeon of the district.

The prevention of accidents by the secure fencing of mill-gearing and machinery.

The above regulations, except those relating to the examination by the certifying surgeon and the fencing of machinery, apply to all workshops in which any child or young person is employed, unless such child or young person is a member of the family of the occupier of the dwelling-house in which the occupation is carried on, and residing there, and the premises are called domestic workshops.

I believe that the regulations are fairly well observed in the workshops to which they apply, and the experience of the Inspectors and of myself is that the sanitary condition of such workshops is generally satisfactory.

But there is a large number of workshops in which the sanitary regulations and the ordinary enactments as to meal hours do not apply.

In the first place, workshops, *i.e.*, places in which no moving power is used, and in which male adults only are employed, are expressly exempted from all the enactments of the Factory Act.

In the next place, workshops in which women only are employed, or are associated with men, are only partially affected by the factory regulations.

The sanitary enactments, those relating to hours of work and of meals, and the exhibition of an abstract or notice of hours of work or meals, do not apply.

In the case of workshops which have been built for manufacturing purposes, sanitary arrangements, although not compulsory as above under the Factory Act, do not call for any special remark. The workshops mostly occupied by the sweaters are not such workshops; they are merely rooms, or

even one room, in a dwelling-house, and with these the case is very different.

These workrooms abound in the back streets of Shoreditch, Spitalfields, and Whitechapel. In Spitalfields the sweaters have succeeded to the workrooms of the old Spitalfields weavers, and in the other districts they occupy one or more rooms in dirty, decaying, and dilapidated houses.

The workrooms are generally at the top of the house, access to which is gained by ascending broken wooden stairs, protected by shaky banisters, and the plaster is frequently crumbling from the walls. When the workroom is reached there is a coke fire or stove for heating the irons used for ironing the damp cloth, and in winter the gas alight nearly all the day. This is not pleasant, nor is the atmosphere a healthy one; but on ascending and descending the stairs, the living rooms, the furniture, the cooking utensils, &c., &c., the sleeping accommodation, are as redolent of bad smells as those of the workroom, but of a more mixed character. Then there is the back-yard, with its dustbin and domestic arrangement equally offensive, if not more so.

Now in the classes of workrooms which I have last described the Inspectors have no authority whatever over the sanitary arrangements. It is true that when an Inspector does inspect one of these workshops he urges improvements, but the occupiers are weekly tenants at about 1*l.* a week, and not bound to do anything in the shape of repairs.

In 1884 a special inquiry was instituted by Mr. Lakeman, with the assistance of some of his colleagues, into the condition of the sweaters' houses, &c. in the East-end.

They then made inspection of 1,478 houses. In about half of these, viz., 724, the Inspectors had no jurisdiction whatever, and in 387 other workshops they had no jurisdiction as to sanitary enactments or arrangements. Of the remaining 367, which were subject to the provisions of the Factory Act, there were 132 in which remedies were applied.

I believe the proportions remain much the same at the present time.

In considering the condition of the sweaters and how far they can be reached by the Inspectors of Factories, it must be borne in mind that the jurisdiction of the Inspector of Factories extends only to the workroom itself; he has no power over drains, effluvia, filthiness in any other part of the premises. The sweaters not unfrequently acknowledge the prevalence of dirt, &c., but fall back upon their inability to spend money for purposes of cleanliness, which they aver is the duty of their landlord. They often ask the

Inspector to serve them with an official notice to lime-wash, that they may prove to their landlord the necessity of his attending to it.

In common with my colleagues, I willingly bear testimony to the courtesy and good temper which we meet with from the sweaters, and the tailors and tailoresses employed by them.

I now append Mr. Lakeman's report:—

REPORT upon the SOCIAL CONDITION of FACTORY and WORK-SHOP FEMALE OPERATIVES in the CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, October 1887.

It is a trite saying that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives, the grades of life being so varied and severe, no idea can be well formed of the distances which separate luxury from want.

It may be said that out of the $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions of dwellers in London, very few know of the extent of the industries of the metropolis, nor could they say conclusively what there is so peculiar to London as to cause it to grow bigger and bigger every year.

It may interest the social and political economist to read an alphabetical list of the trades of the city of London, and when they are told that the products of these industries are sent to all parts of the world, they can then give a good and sound reason why London is so big; why an attraction of the wealthy and the poor is so continuous, why seekers after investments in trade are so numerous, and why those who have their daily bread to seek, flock into London to swell an overgrown population of operatives—to London where extremes truly meet and where, even in busy seasons, misery and want stalk side by side with the opulence of manufacturers.

The subject of my paper, as suggested by you, shall deal principally with female labour, for three fourths of the work done in the city comes from female hands, and because, from the statistical table prepared for you of the amounts of wages paid in the various industries, very interesting conclusions can be deduced.

The subject being extensive, permits of a range of thought to the philanthropist, embracing the entire life of a worker from her dwelling to the factory, from the factory to the outer life, and to places of recreation and amusement, it involves the consideration of a female operative from childhood to womanhood, from innocence to confirmed habits of life. The task assigned to me is very important, delicate, and difficult, for when one is necessarily circumscribed, full justice can hardly be done; but whatever I state shall have the impress of fact, unadorned by idealism or sentimental imagery, and if I be not interesting on that account, I hope to be instructive, because I have been helped by many employers of labour who through their courtesy and confidence in me have exposed their wage books for my examination, which I

have largely used, so that my figures are principally quotations from them.

All that appertains to the duty of an Inspector of Factories leads up to an inquiry into all sorts and conditions of workers, so as to unravel, if possible, a mystery why such varied grades and rates of pay should be found, and why amongst the lowest class no upward tendency is apparent.

Public attention has of late been largely attracted to this question, and sundry writers have taken views according to their rules of life ; the moral, the social, the religious, the economic, has each been represented, the goal of desire being an approximate happiness for all.

It is said that public opinion has little strength among the poor, and that the bad is too apt to prevail over the good ; if this be so, then the question of the social condition of workers involves an inquiry into the relationships of employers to employed, and to the extent to which the well-being of the latter is promoted or retarded by any system now obtaining ; do workers receive a fair price for what they do, or are they compelled to accept what is offered, and unable to promote their own comfort, or if evil or vice be apparent and known to employers, what can they, or ought they to do to reduce them ?

The question is, have our workwomen and girls any hope of pursuing a life of happiness, or do they reflect upon what constitutes the real pleasures of existence ? Are their enjoyments the result of reflection and good counsel, or do they emanate from momentary impulse acted upon by the frivolities and temptations of the day, to which an employer might fairly answer, that he is not, nor cannot be, the "Custos Morum" of his workpeople ?

I propose to divide my district into city and East-end, into skilled and unskilled workers, defining the former as experts in the use of the sewing machine, and the latter as hand workers or finishers of machine-sewn goods.

The table of statistics will show that young girls are kept on insufficient wages during periods of probation, and it is the practice of some employers in the unskilled trades to seek for learners and to replace them when competent by other learners, so that the labour price is reduced, a superabundance of such workers is set up and wages are kept down.

The rapid extension of domestic employment, having for its object the doing of a larger trade without paying for larger premises, and the employment of persons by middlemen, agents, and sub-agents, at a lower cost, whereby several profits are made, is one of the worst evils in manufacturing life ; but profit on labour is said not to be so great when work is done in the factory or workshop as when given out, although there is a saving in rent, gas, and supervision, for the agent who takes the work is paid the same price for making up as is paid to indoor hands, plus the calculation as stated ; but each agent or sub-agent must live, and their profits are sweated out of the hands, especially if the work is taken to the workers' homes, but if the agent has a workshop (be

sure it will be in the East-end), then he gets those who could not find employment in city workshops and makes his own terms.

It is also found in season trades, that after a day's labour in the factory, work is taken home contrary to the spirit of the law, and destructive of health, because a small dwelling-room is turned into a workroom, life becomes one round of toil, women and girls labour at home for protracted hours in poor-paying occupations, the nights are far spent, rest denied them, the factory must be reached in good time in the morning, and so, during pressure of season work, our best and industrious girls make extra money at dearly bought prices. The employer seeks to increase his output, he accepts orders for completion in a short time, he cares not for the means employed, nor has he an atom of tenderness for the weary and worn-out girls who are adding to his wealth.

But I do not assert that all manufacturers are hard task-masters. I do not say that no regulation obtains in fixing a price, for I know that employers in skilled labour trades do study the welfare of their hands and pay them good money; but I allude to industries where labour is not skilled, where a few weeks' learning suffices, and where the value of a completed article is not great, and where the price paid for labour is according to the wants of the applicant.

It would surprise many to know that there is no uniformity in like trades for price of labour, and it is not difficult to see in a workshop how the class of workers appears to fit in with the commercial activity of the employer. There are occupiers whose workers appear to be of a superior class to those in other workshops of a like trade. I am told that by some the profits are limited, as the wage books will show, no work is ever taken home, for rest and recreation are deemed to be necessary to prepare for the coming day; but where workshop homes are found, overcrowding, poverty, and even an absence of decency or morality will strike a visitor, where 5s. a week is paid for rent of a room in which the tenant must cook, eat, drink and sleep, and where some persons would be astonished because low habits are seen there. Some folks wonder at the distance between refinement and vulgarity, as if human nature had of itself an elevating tendency and an intuitive yearning after the beautiful; but these poor people are hard working, struggling to maintain themselves and passively submitting to the exigencies of a hard lot. Let us go to the East-end sweater, who for a miserable house of seven rooms must pay a guinea every week to a landlord, who allows his tenant, because he is a sweater, to dwell in a dilapidated tenement abounding in filth. At such a juncture as the present, where a superabundance of labour forbids questionings by the worker, and shuts out opportunities for seeking comfort in his laborious life, I feel very acutely the need there is of men, who in their dealings with the very poorest of our workers, can believe that souls though dark and unenlightened may be gradually quickened into a flame of respect for cleanliness, decency, and morality, if touched by a

gracious and an encouraging act and word, instead of being pressed down by the heavy-handed master who wields his power under the inexorable law of supply and demand.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF INDUSTRIES in the CENTRAL
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Artificial flowers.	Cigarettes.	Fiddle strings.
Artificial leaves.	Cigar boxes.	Fringe.
Artificial teeth.	Collars.	Frilling.
	Coopers.	Firewood.
Baby linen.	Cricket bats.	Foundries.
Baskets.	Clay pipes.	Fret cutting.
Baking powder.	Carpet planning.	Felt.
Bicycles.	Crinoline.	Furniture polishing.
Bricks.	Cap peaks.	
Brushes.	Cork cutting.	Glass grinding.
Beer.	Coffee roasting.	Glass staining.
Building.	Cocoa fibre.	Glass bevelling.
Bonnet shapes.	Combs.	Glass silvering.
Boxes of wood.	Cutlery.	Glass blowing.
Boxes of cardboard.	Calendering.	Glass gilding.
Book edge gilding.	Chocolate.	Gold and silver
Barometers.	Capsules of lead.	smiths.
Bedding.	Cellulose collars.	Gold pens.
Buttons of bone.	Costumes.	Gold beating.
Buttons of ivory.	Chicory roasting.	Gold-beater skin.
Buttons for upholstery.		Gold lace.
Blackening.	Dressmaking.	Gloves.
Braces.	Die sinking.	Gelatine.
Bag frames.	Down quilts.	Gas meters.
Bead mounting.	Dolls.	
British wine.	Distilleries.	Hair brushes.
Boots and shoes.	Diamond cutting.	Horsehair.
Boot heels.	Dressing cases.	Hosiery.
Boot tips.		Harness.
Book-binding.	Embroidery.	Hats.
Butterine.	Electro-plating.	Helmets.
Bacon curing.	Electric engineering.	Harmoniums.
Bread and biscuit manufacturing.	Engraving.	
Confectionery.	Electrotyping.	Ink.
Couches.	Envelopes.	Jewel cases.
Cabinet-making.	Engineering.	Ivory turning.
Corsets.		Japanning.
Clocks and watches.	Flour.	Iron bedsteads.
Chemicals.	Fur.	Isinglass.
Clothing.	Fur capes.	India-rubber.
Cigars.	Fur jackets.	Jewellery.
	Fur caps.	Infants' food.
	Fur dyeing.	

Lath rending.	Paper glazing.	Sash lines.
Leather bags.	Pewter goods.	Spice and drug grinding.
Labels.	Picture frames.	
Lime juice.		Twine.
Lapidaries.	Racquets.	Tea and coffee urns.
Litho printing.	Refineries of gold and silver.	Ticket writing.
Letter-press printing.	Refineries of sugar.	Trimmings.
Laundries.	Railway blinds.	Tobacco pouches.
Lamps.		Tobacco.
	Sauces and pickles.	Tailoring.
Match boxes.	Soap.	Tooth brushes.
Mantles.	Starch.	Type founding.
Metal polishing.	Surgical instruments.	Tinfoil.
Mustard.	Straw hats.	Tool grinding.
Mineral waters.	Saddlery.	Toys.
Millinery.	Shirts.	
Monumental masonry.	Sticks.	Under-clothing.
Metal working.	Stick mounting.	Umbrellas.
Malting.	Scarves and ties.	Umbrella mounting (handles).
Machine ruling.	Scarf spikes.	Upholstery.
	Stationery.	
Numerical printing.	Straw-board lining.	Varnish.
	Silk winding.	Veneer cutting.
Ostrich feathers.	Silk spinning.	
	Silk sewing.	Wheelwrights.
Photo frames.	Silver and gold flatting.	Wooden pipes.
Perfumery.	Silver chains and necklets.	Wood engraving.
Potted meats.	Stereotyping.	Weaving by hand.
Playing cards.	Silk finishing.	Wire drawing.
Paper collars.	Saw mills.	Wire netting.
Pocket books.	Sand-blast engraving.	Wire galvanizing.
Paper staining.	Sausages.	White lead.
Paper bags.	Shoe rivets and eyelets.	
Paper (writing).	Surface printing.	Xmas cards and valentines.
Portmanteaux.		
Pencils.		Zincographing.
Pencil cases.		
Paper colouring.		

Cabinet-making.—The only trade I shall allude to in which boys and men are employed is the cabinet-making as carried on in the East-end, for besides being very extensive it is peculiar and shows to what extent a skilled industry can degenerate under adverse influences.

For years past no apprentices have been taken on in the low class goods; boys will not learn the trade, nor will such makers employ their sons because the work is now so poorly paid for. The Bethnal Green Museum in 1866 did much good in elevating taste and in leading to a transformation of a cumbrous and ugly

style into a graceful copy of mediæval workmanship; then a great impetus followed, the band and fret saws were universally used to cut out shapes from solid wood, an improved system for veneer cutting was also adopted so that the thickness of veneers of mahogany, walnut, and maple was reduced to the thinness of paper. As a consequence the cry for cheapness was set up, labour being then subdivided and unskilled fell in value; and men who could procure material set up for themselves in a garret, or little poly-tenanted workshop, or in some saw mill where wood was to be had on credit; pretty patterns were made up of "rubbish," and votaries to cheapness could purchase a drawing-room suite for seven guineas, upholstered in "damask," presenting taste and exterior value.

I was told by a large manufacturer that he could not hold his own were he to pursue an exclusive trade of making up best goods; and as an instance he showed me painted bedroom suites for shipment to a colony which he bought for less than 5*l.* per suite, including a plate glass wardrobe, rather than make them, and out of his purchases he would make a good profit. I asked him if skilled workers made these goods. No, certainly not; boys come into shops, they pick up a certain branch and stick to it, they go from shop to shop in search of higher wages, and give their experiences to a man who will profit thereby. These men chalk out wood from patterns on paper, the fret-cutter will cut out for him, the unskilled worker edges off, glues down, puts in a screw, sends off to the polisher, all for a profit of 22*s.* a week.

These men make up for immediate sale, for they are not worth a shilling, their goods are hawked about on Fridays from place to place, and if wholesale houses will not buy, then retail houses are tempted, often by a price under the cost of wood, and should the owner fail to find a purchaser, then the mart is found where a few shillings are advanced and the goods sold by auction on the following day.

A boy of 14 will get 4*s.* a week as an errand boy, he creeps up to 6*s.* upon his being useful, at 18 he can get 10*s.* a week; if he want to get on he will go to a better shop, and after a few years he may earn 25*s.* a week as a "first-rate slobber." Mondays and Tuesdays are saint days, and during other four days work is continued till late at night. I am told that old West-end, manufacturers are snuffed out because they could not step into the low class trade. I do not say that art is dead in the East-end, for I know many large occupiers of extensive premises who manufacture best goods, beautiful and high class work, turned out by skilled men at a reasonable price, but such men are few by comparison.

Beith, near Glasgow, is said to be a rival of London in high class furniture, leaving inferior goods to London. A few years ago there were 50 only who made good furniture there, now there

are 500. And I am further told that Alnwick supplies largest London houses with best goods, and that 50 per cent. of our high class furniture comes from Scotland and West of England, and that Barnstaple pays best prices for designs. It is said that wages in London for skilled makers have fallen 33 per cent. in 16 years.

Wycombe also, so noted for its old Windsor chair, is advancing to artistic chair-making; whilst the Austrian bent wood work is a large competitor because it gives real value for money.

Now there seems to be no mental exercise required during process of the manufacturing of such low class goods, the task allotted to each is done and no ultimate interest is taken in the completion of the article; the subdivision of labour shuts out the promotion of ideas of beauty or fineness of work, but quickness in making, quickness in disposal, are now the chief motives, and cheapness (so that the smallest profit is made) have an established hold in the ruling of prices.

If recreative and instructive pleasures were placed before our workers in this trade, I feel sure the bulk of them would appreciate the opportunities afforded by the guilds and technical schools in London. In accepting an invitation by the learned Professor of Cowper Street School, I was highly gratified and grateful for his explanation of the various mechanical appliances and frequent lectures given in aid of technical education for the attendants at evening classes. Such an education will teach our boys to abhor a thing of ugliness and to scorn the application of mind and muscle to the manufacture of a worthless article, for they will have to learn that it is preferable to raise the lowest class of work to something approaching usefulness as well as style rather than that compulsion should be applied to employers who recognise their duties through the power of a demand founded upon worth, rather than by the adhesion of the masses to a combination of unskilled workers.

The operation of factory laws and the interference of board school authorities have quite stopped the employment of children by their parents, who were wont to bring them in at a very early age before they could read, but as they are now kept at school up to 13 years of age they choose other callings for reasons aforesaid.

Let us hope that our young men are being impressed with the fact that the days of unskilled labour are numbered, that better work in every industry is expected, and as we are advancing in knowledge and in increasing requirements, so must the conviction come home to them that technical education with honest industry are the only possessions by which they can regain their lost ground and the only power by which ascendancy can be maintained.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF WAGES PAID TO FEMALE OPERATIVES in the CENTRAL METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

Occupations.	Period for Learners.	Wages as such per Week.	Young Hands Taught.	Experienced Workers.	Extra Clever Workers.	Remarks.
Artificial flowers	One year.	3s.	6s. to 8s.	10s. to 15s.	18s. to 20s.	Mounters of taste for special orders.
Bookbinders	Two years.	3s. to 4s.	7s. to 8s.	12s. to 16s.	18s. to 21s.	Forewomen. Employment not constant.
Boots and shoes	One year.	3s., 2nd year 4s., 3rd year 5s., then 10s. to 12s., very best machine hands, 15s. to 20s.				
Brushes (tooth)	Two months.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. for six months, then 5s. for a year, then 1s. a week to 12s. Best paid 16s. for 57 hours.				
" (hair)	Three months.	None.	5s. to 8s.	10s. to 13s.	14s. to 16s.	Three departments, piece-work.
" (house)	Two weeks.	2s.	5s.	8s. to 10s.	12s.	Work all done by elaborate machinery. Fibre dressing best paid to best workers.
Baby linen	Six months.	2s. 6d., then 6s. for six months.		10s.	12s. to 16s.	Machine workers.
Braces	Three months.	None.	3s. for three months.	6s. for three months.	10s. to 14s.	Handworkers average 9s. a week.
Cigars	Five years.	3s. 1st year, 4s. 2nd year, 5s. 3rd year, 6s. 4th year, 8s. 5th year, then 10s. to 12s.; but very best 15s. to 17s., hard workers.				
Cigar boxes	Two weeks.	3s., then 3s. 6d. for four weeks, then 4s. for three months, then 4s. 6d. to end of year, then 10s. to 12s., maximum.	10s.	12s.	14s.	
Confectionery, bon-bons, &c.	One month.	8s.				Moulders at Christmas time 17s. to 18s.
Collars	One year.	2s. 6d.	5s.	13s., 15s., and 20s.	25s. to 27s.	Best work, highest prices; machinery.
Collar button-holes	Three months.	2s. 6d.	5s.	14s. to 17s.	24s. to 25s. 2d.	Best work, highest prices; machinery. In other factories 8s., 10s., and 14s. are highest prices; work also done by machines.

Statistical Table of Wages Paid to Female Operatives in the Central Metropolitan District--*continued.*

Occupations.	Period for Learners.	Wages as such per Week.	Young Hands Taught.	Experienced Workers.	Extra Clever Workers.	Remarks.
Clothing (men's)	Six weeks.	1s. to 2s., then 4s. to 5s. for six weeks.	12s. to 14s.	16s.		This is for hand workers. Gentle workers found here.
" machinists	Taught during hand working.		15s. to 20s.	25s. to 27s.		At rate per day. Work not continuous.
Caps, fur, cloth	Two years.	2s. for six months, 4s. for six months, 6s. for six months, then 10s. to 16s.		8s. for six months, 15s. to 24s.		Jewesses. Hand workers 8s. per week.
Costumes, skirts	Two months.	None.	5s. for one month, 8s., 10s., and 12s.			Machine work. Highest 30s., 36s., and 38s. 3d., machine work. Hand workers, 9s., 12s., and 15s. highest.
Corsets	Six months.	None.	2s. 6d. to 10s.	12s. to 15s.	16s. to 18s.	Machine workers. Hand workers, 10s. to 12s.
Envelopes	One year.	None.	7s. to 10s.	12s.	15s.	Piece-work by machinery.
Frilling	Six months.	2s. 6d., then 5s. for six months, then 10s. to 12s. and 15s.				Piece-work by machine. Hand workers, 9s. to 11s.
Fancy boxes	Six months.	None.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	13s. to 17s.	18s. to 20s.	Best, piece-workers. Weekly hands: best, 9s. to 15s.; ordinary, 8s. to 12s.
Fringe	One week.	None.	2s. for one month.	1s. a month to 5s.	10s. to 12s.	18s. paid to best machine hands.
Fancy work baskets	None.	3s. for six months, 5s. for six months, then 6s. for six months, then 4s. for six months, then 6s. to 7s.		6s. for six months, 13s. to 15s. for best liners, 9s.		
Fur sewing (slop)	Six months.	2s., then 3s. for six months, then 4s. for six months, then 6s. for six months, then 7s. to 10s.			12s.	All hand sewing; poor and dirty trade.
" (middle)	Six months.	2s., then 3s. for six months, then 4s. for six months, then 6s. for six months, then 7s. to 10s.				All hand work on dyed skins.
" (machine, best)	Drawn from former class.—For best fur 11s. to 18s.; 20s. paid to best seal hands, machine.					

Statistical Table of Wages Paid to Female Operatives in the Central Metropolitan District—*continued*.

Occupations.	Period for Learners.	Wages as such per Week.	Young Hands Taught.	Experienced Workers.	Extra Clever Workers.	Remarks.
Laundry, washers	-	None.	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. per day; four days a week generally.			In factories where goods are made, labour in laundry department is continuous.
" ironers	-	--	3s. 6d. to 4s. per day, piece-work; four days a week generally.			
" collar ironers	-	--	3s. 6d. to 5s. per day, piece-work; four days a week generally.			
" learners	-	1s. a day for three months, then 3d. a day to 2s. 6d. for three months.				
Leather bags	-	3s. to 6s. for a year.	8s. to 14s.	16s.	20s. to 24s.	Best quality. Machine work. Hand-workers, 9s. to 12s.
Jewel cases	-	2s., 4s., 6s., and 8s. each year.	12s.	16s. to 18s.	21s. to 24s.	Artistic mounters.
Japanning	-	2s.	6s.	9s. to 10s.	12s.	Dirty, low-class work.
Mantles (wholesale)	-	None.	6s. for nine months, 9s. for six months, 14s., 13s., 20s., and 24s.			Machine hands. Some very quick have made 30s., 36s., and 38s. Hand finishers, 10s. to 15s.
Millinery	-	None, then 4s. a year, then 5s., then 6s., 10s., 14s., 18s., and 21s.				Best copyists of patterns make 25s. to 30s.
Ostrich feathers	-	2s., 3s., and 4s. each year.	6s. to 8s.	14s. to 15s.	18s.	Jewesses chiefly.
Shirts, best (machine)	-	None.	6s. for six months.	10s. to 14s.	18s. to 21s.	Machine workers.
" button-holes, machine	-	None.	6s. for six months.	10s.	15s. to 17s.	" "
" medium, machine	-	None.	6s. for six months.	10s.	12s. to 15s.	" "

This return is based on actual figures shown in wage books of manufacturers, and by statements of masters and hands, cordially given to me. The subdivision of labour in most of these trades shows that an increased production is in favour of the manufacturer more than the worker, for whilst the machinists are paid for amount turned out fairly well, especially if they work vigorously, the hand worker being unskilled cannot assume a like position to her skilled sister, but must accept whatever terms are proposed; and again, during periods of learning and improving very low wages as a rule are paid.

Mantle making.—This extensive industry employs nearly 4,000 females when seasons are on; the majority are machinists, paid by piece, the finishing is done by hand and paid for by weekly wage chiefly, but at a much lower rate than the former. The best hands are kept on regularly, because they are too valuable to be lost sight of, and wages are paid during slack time in proportion to the work done, which is equally divided between them. In this trade are many wanderers, a dissatisfied but independent class, who go from place to place in quest of variety, for mantle hands can work in the costume trade also, and can thereby get 10 months work in the year, but costume hands cannot do the mantle work.

I have found from wage books that very good machinists have taken 20s. to 38s. 3d. per week of 59 hours; these are very quick and clever and do not lose a minute whilst in the same room and upon the same work; others would not earn half this amount. They come late and leave early, and to all appearances not needing to work hard.

Hand workers earn 9s. to 15s. highest average, I have seen 17s., and the like features are presented as in machine workers.

Some houses cut down the price of labour by securing orders from samples before goods are made up, and regulate their profit by the pre-arranged cost of production, evidently unfair to the worker.

The best prices are paid where wholesale houses make for themselves, because no agents or sub-masters intervene, whereas wholesale manufacturers who make for wholesale clothiers cut down as much as possible, even so low as 7s. to 8s. a week for finishing.

Much mischief is said to be done by married women employed at homes by agents, and who work for small wages as subsidiary to husbands' earnings.

From what I can learn not more than 5 per cent. of the single females save money, for as most of them live at home they do not strive to advance themselves, but are bent on pleasure, which produces no good. It is said that restriction on labour has done much to remove hardships from employment, but when the seasons are brisk, good hands cannot be had, and therefore many of them are so independent that they must not be spoken to.

Costumes and skirts.—In this trade about 4,000 females are employed during the season.

Unlike the mantle trade, young hands are taken on who give a little time for nothing and after a month receive 5s. a week. The seasons are short and depend on the weather, for manufacturers

will not anticipate them, preferring to rush at the work when orders come in, which are withheld until the last moment. The hands are kept hard to work, and overtime is resorted to. The class of workers is identical with that of mantle hands, they do not receive such high wages, because trained skill is not so much required, piece-work obtains; a guinea per week is considered good wages for a machine hand, whilst finishers cannot make more than 12s. to 14s. per week. It often happens that workers are sorely pressed during times of slackness, especially those who have no homes, and many others whose parents are indigent; but I am told that numbers are the daughters of clerks, artisans, foremen in factories, who can maintain comfortable homes.

Wholesale millinery.—In this trade the workers are neat and presentable, learners are put upon colour work, and after a year for nothing, they earn 4s., 5s., and 7s. per week. When the seasons are over they are retained at much lower wages. For three months during spring and autumn trade is brisk and a smart hand makes 18s. to 21s. per week. For eight months they are slack and wages fall to one half; for one month they have nothing to do, but seek employment in the retail trade, which begins when the wholesale is over. I find that first hands who are skilful and can act as forewomen receive 25s. to 27s. a week. I once saw a very smart little woman, whose taste was exquisite, and who trimmed bonnets as patterns for the workers, turn out one with great adroitness, the bonnet seemed to have been touched with the lightest of fingers, her reward was 1s. 6d. per bonnet, and as she easily did a dozen a day between 10 o'clock and 6 o'clock her week's money came to nearly six pounds; might she not truly be designated "a classical milliner."

Female under clothing.—This trade includes the manufacturing of sundry articles, and as it is a light and clean business, girls of a superior class are to be found at work, evidently the daughters of parents who set them good examples.

The best quality carries as much as 25 per cent. of cost of article in manufacturing, and quickest machine hands earn 20s. to 22s. per week, but hand workers who must be neat sewers range from 12s. to 17s., piece-work. The seasons do not so much affect this industry as in the foregoing, and workers can generally reckon on steady continuous employment, whereby the class mentioned are drawn to it. The price of labour has decreased here owing to the development of domestic workshops, wherein cheap goods are made, and where no restriction on labour exists.

The sewing machine whilst cheapening the cost of production has increased the wage of operative machine hands, but hand workers remain much under the old system of payment.

Collars.—This industry employs 3,000 females in my district when trade is good. Occupiers are rather particular in their selection of hands, because the work is light and clean, and factories cheerful; payment to machine hands being rather above the average of 14s. to 20s. per week. Upon examination of wage book of an extensive manufacturer I found out of 33 best hands that nine regularly earned above 20s., one made 25s., another

27s., and button holers by machine in same factory made 24s. and 25s. 2d. highest, whilst hand workers earned from 8s. 3d. as learners to 23s. 11d. highest; this trade is subject to fluctuations, and many do not find continuous employment.

In going to another factory where button holes are worked by machines, the collars being made elsewhere, I find that 16s. to 18s. is the highest figure reached, whilst 8s., 10s., and 14s. are the averages. Here girls come in late, but is it not another proof that wages are not defined upon any fixed principle, and does it not show how great is the dispensing power of employers.

There is another and an extreme instance, in low-class collars, 2s. 6d. is paid per gross for making at home, whereby a hand cannot earn beyond 6s. a week, whilst in best goods 7½d. a dozen, or 7s. 6d. per gross, is paid to picked hands employed in factories, and yet in the face of this fact females living at home are satisfied with 7s. to 8s. a week so as to be free to go out whenever they please.

Shirts.—Much has been lately written about shirtmakers, and the “song of the shirt” is repeated to-day, but those who refer to it forget that a shirt to-day is made in less time than it took to think about it then.

The sewing machine is the transformer of all old systems, and in this trade, as in every other where the machine is used, wages paid by piece have sensibly increased; but in the making of low-class coloured shirts an exception is found peculiar to this trade.

Wages of first-class houses were shown to me from wage books to be 14s. to 18s. for machinists from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and for machine-made button holes 15s. a week, whilst the finishers do not earn more than 10s., and many being old women do not exceed 5s. per week.

In low-class goods young hands are mostly found and workers who do not care to excel and prepare for higher employment, and to those about half prices are paid, but the grades of payment follow the quality of shirt, because the amount of work put into one class would more than double that put into another class, the stitch of a sewing machine can be regulated to a close and tight one or to a long and loose one; it is, therefore, obvious how quickly a few yards of material can be sewn. For certain reasons I have gone into this business rather closely, and I wish to show that domestic employment hereon is not well paid for.

White shirts are machine-sewn at homes, but the wrists and fronts are put in at the factory, but coloured shirts are finished at workers' homes. Whilst the factory girl can make 14s. to 18s. a week, the home worker who has a machine cannot make half that sum, and those who work on common qualities are the worst off of all.

The lowest class of men's shirts made is sold wholesale for 11s. a dozen and retail 13s. 6d., the price paid for making is 1s. a dozen, machine work, and 3d. a dozen for button holes and buttons. By close application a woman will make one dozen a day, and *earn* 6s. a week, but the finisher is to be content with

3s. a week. There are hundreds of females at work every day in their homes, the finishing being done by their adult children or by day workers so hired; the grade above my quotation is 1s. 6d. a dozen for making and 7d. for finishing, then 2s. 6d. a dozen, and if long hours be worked 3s. a day can be made on good quality, but any beyond this value, 26s. a dozen wholesale price, is made under the supervision of the factory overlookers.

I was told of one man, wife and three children, who made together 27s. a week by shirt making, working from morning to night, who paid 6s. a week rent, so that in this case the "song of the shirt" has not lost its potency. What can nearer approach absolute poverty than a payment of 4s. 2½d. for a week's hard work; the great sewing mystery shows up here in contrast to factory work. The machine hand in the factory can make her terms, the worker at home cannot; here it is we see the law of the "lower limit" doing battle with the law of "eleven pence halfpenny," and human life continued between the two by a rigid application of the "law of supply and demand." This branch of an extended industry is *the one* wherein misery abounds, but not apparent to outside view. Let an observer watch outdoor hands flocking to the factory for work, or waiting until the made-up goods have passed the scrutiny of the taker in; he would find elderly women, middle-aged women, girls, each presenting a decent appearance, not untidy, nor dirty, nor ill fed. What a mystery! The natural life without prospect of improvement is denied to many, and a wretchedly paid girl is doomed to the misery of work the most helpless and least productive. It is in such employments as these that virtue and self-restraint are put in the balance to guard against the evils of lives specially fraught with temptation.

Umbrellas.—This trade gives employment to a large number of females in various grades of work; it is also a domestic trade. The machine hand sews the cover by machine, and clever hands can, when working on best goods, make 42s., 39s. 11d., 31s. 6d., and 23s. a week, and others upon same kind of work will not earn half so much. The best hands are found in large workshops, conducted upon a plan ensuring regularity, neatness, and respectability; the gradations are met with until we come to the garret or top floor of a converted dwelling, where overcrowding exists, and cleanliness not observed. In best houses work is regular from umbrellas to parasols, but in others, commoner goods are made up, even to the cotton umbrella sold for 9d.

The female workers present differences in social grades even more marked than in other trades, and equally so with the difference between 42s. and 15s. a week. The tippers, who attach the cover to the frame, are hand workers, and make 7s. to 16s. a week; old women, as a rule, take the 7s. Learners are not usually found in the workshops; they are taught by East-end sweaters, who work them for a year without wages, and give 2s. 6d. a week for encouragement after a few months.

These sweaters take goods from warehouses at low quotations, and pocket the value of the pupils' work, so that she (sweater) is

well paid, and confers a favour upon her employers by enabling them to under-sell competitors in the higher scale of manufacturing; generally speaking the girls so trained are rough and untidy, and workrooms are not kept cleanly, but, as I have said, the best silk work equals in all the characteristics of employment any other trade mentioned here. The domestic work is low class, the poorest people are employed, and their earnings approach in scantiness to those of the domestic shirtmakers.

Ties and Scarves.—A very extensive industry carried on in workshops, domestic workshops, and in homes; there are 1,500 females at work in the workshops in the city.

Evening dress ties are the best paid for, 15s. to 20s. are made for 59 hours' work, and out-door work, by far the largest industry, is subdivided by the receiving agent, who alone is responsible for the return of the material, no check is put on employment unless found in workshops, and in these, the payment to hands, is not equal to what is given at headquarters. In coloured ties 15s. a week can be made in good paying houses, but when work is given out to sub-agents, the utmost profit is dragged out of the hands by the employment of young ones. The domestic work is fostered by manufacturers who want room for stock and show-rooms, so that by the subdivision system, low wages rule. The factory machinist can earn 18s., 21s., and 30s. a week, exceptionally high wages, but hand workers run from 7s. to 18s., according to regularity of attendance and industry.

This is a season's trade, and at slack times much misery is felt because girls cannot find work in any other trade. It is known that the price of labour is cut down very much in cheap tie and scarf houses, and the difference means a profit by which masters can sell more cheaply. An ordinary hand will not exceed 10s. a week in workshops, nor more than 7s. at home; the unskilled hands are at the mercy of manufacturers or their agents, especially in the domestic work, which compels long hours to be spent in labour, incessantly, to gain a bare living, for the greater the quantity forced out of workers the greater the profit for the middleman or manager.

Artificial Flowers.—2,500 girls are at work in this trade during seasons. No industry is more fluctuating, for fashion alternates between flowers, birds, feathers, and velvets, therefore the operatives are not so well off as others, nor are they, as a rule, drawn from the class found in the afore-named trades. This is also a domestic trade, for supervision in manufacturing is not so needed; little girls are had for nothing as learners, generally 13 to 14 years old, and for first year 2s. 6d. a week is given; full wages do not exceed 10s. to 12s. Artificial flowers are sold very cheaply, nature is not copied with exactitude, for French flowers still hold the palm in artistic merit, therefore a large quantity must be made for a little money. The tinting of leaves and petals is done by young hands, the pattern of metal has only to be daubed over, the open work exposing the parts of flower to be coloured. One does not care so much now as formerly about the lavish paintings of hair, face, and hands, and the covering the

front of dress with colouring matter, because pigments of noxious minerals are happily not used, and in most instances vegetable colours only are worked up. Evidences of home neglect are to be seen, girls come in at 9 and 9.30 without a breakfast, they lie in bed up to the last moment, for the evenings are usually passed out of doors and in places of amusement, they are untidy, even slatternly, and in their food taking they do not exhibit advanced evidences of civilisation. When slack times come these girls feel the pinch severely, for parents are labourers who can hardly provide for themselves. I am unwilling to narrate what I am told is done during periods of depression.

Bookbinding.—This industry employed an army of workers now greatly reduced by the introduction of motive power to stitching machines, the value of hand sewing has fallen in consequence, producing a redundancy of labour and causing much misery during slack times. The work being light and clean attracted young girls, who were bound for two years, and received 3s. and 4s. a week each year. Young persons could earn 8s. to 10s. on fair work, and experienced hands 12s. to 15s., though when on cheap work this sum is not reached; forewomen earn 21s. as a maximum. As in other trades, greater advantages can be found in some binding factories than in others, and workers are classed accordingly.

The commercial book sewer finds regular employment, and can earn 15s. a week at machine work; the publishers' sewers are subject to the uncertainties of trade, generally girls work in threes, two of them at machines, one to prepare work, changing places by rotation, they earn 12s. to 15s. each, but hand sewing has fallen to 8s. to 10s. Religious publications are very poorly paid for, piece-work rules, and masters accept orders upon barest margin of profit. In best publishers' binders, hands are not sent away in ordinary slack times, that is from March to end of July, the little work to be done then is divided equally, affording less than half wages; but in extra slack periods large numbers are dispensed with, but as the slack time of one class of binders may be the busy season of another, girls can go to and fro. The price of labour is governed by the trade, which is said to be unable to bear a higher strain in advancing wages. I believe that publishers' binding work is now amongst the poorest paid of city industries.

It is undisputed that great and sore trials are undergone by many young hands out of season. I am told that the struggle comes with heavy temptations, some who cannot be helped at home, or who have no homes, are obliged to seek cheap lodgings, where companions are met with who, being stronger and more skilful, lead them on step by step until the "*facilis descensus*" is complete. Many employers have told me of circumstances not fitting to be connected with so extensive an industry as this, which is all the more singular, because throughout my inquiries I hear of one trade only of which like things are said.

Ostrich Feathers.—About 2,000 girls are employed here during the seasons from February to June and August to November. To curl a good feather well requires lightness of touch and

gentleness in drawing the knife over the feather particles one by one to produce the curl, for in an expensive feather the removal of a single fibre would damage the whole, hence an apprenticeship of three years is necessary, commencing at 13 years of age; when learners receive 2s., 3s., and 4s. a week for each succeeding year, when competent they are put to better work, earning 6s. to 8s., and when experienced 10s., 12s., and 14s. are reached.

Formerly none but Jewesses were employed, for, as at present, the occupiers are Jews, but for four years past it has been found advantageous to employ Gentiles because a full week's work can be obtained. Competition has so developed this industry, and art in manipulation is so perfect, especially in the splicing of parts of feathers to make *one*, that an ostrich feather is now within the reach of all who fancy such pretty decorations, therefore we have extensive workshops fitted up with every convenience where hundreds of little ones are busy at work. The children are generally poor, the Gentiles compare unfavourably with the Jews in external comfort, the former do not present like evidences of home considerations, whilst the latter are physically superior and altogether neater. I may notice that Jewish parents watch over their children, they know what they earn, and take the major part from them in return for living and clothing; but when girls are grown up a relaxation is permitted, but the Gentile child shows neglect; boots worn out; clothes without warmth; person neglected; no little respect for self; they work to take money home to mother, and when the mother gets it, what then? Overtime is worked as much as possible, feathers are taken home by Jewesses to curl after hours so as to save up for slack times.

Years ago a rare profit was made in this trade, the various qualities of feathers purchased at the mart allowed a good margin in favour of manufacturers; but now a manufacturer observes, these "palmy" days have departed and "Ichabod" is plainly inscribed on the yearly balance sheets, yet withal this, when seasons are brisk, there are to my own knowledge more girls at work now than 10 years ago.

Many hands are discharged during slack times, it is a mystery how they live, and especially has it been so for this year, as no feathers have been worn, the fashion having given a turn to birds, wings of sea gulls, and velvets.

Boxmaking.—Heavy fancy boxes command good wages, there is no slack time unless caused by depression; I find from wage books that piece-workers make 17s. to 21s. a week; week workers, only 9s. to 15s., the difference being in the class of work done, and to earn this girls must be industrious. The work is rough and dirty, and so are the workers, some of whom, like the artificial flower colourers, carry about the emblems of their trade, being daubed over with glue. I have tried to introduce a high apron, to protect dress and person, but to no good. In small fancy boxes, wages do not exceed an average of 12s. a week. The peculiarity of these girls is loud laughing and singing, jesting, a penchânt for sham jewellery, silk handkerchiefs around their

shoulders and ostrich-feathered hats; festered ears are not uncommon, caused by the corrosion from brass earrings.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes, and Making-up.—This trade employs many women when busy, seldom are girls under 16 found here, for they come from other industries of a cognate kind. The bonnet shape making is not a cleanly trade, for dye and stiffening come off during handling, therefore the persons attracted to this calling are suitable for it. Wages differ in some factories, 9s. to 18s. are the extremes, in others, 6s. to 8s. and 10s., the difference being due to the classes of females employed.

Much distress follows the slack season here also, generally for five months in the year, young girls save nothing, but are lavish when in fair employment; when the seasons are on, good hands are in brisk demand, and indifferent ones can find engagements upon secondary work, which gives them an independent and non-provident habit, they are known to spend their earnings on frivolities, and to follow their “chaps” to have a drink in return for some favour previously bestowed, or for a “button-hole.”

I know this is true, for I have seen girls leave the factory and go straight to the public-house with young men. The season is from March to June, and from October to December; and best hands who choose to remain in the factory during slack times cannot earn more than 2s 6d. a week. I cannot continue my comments on city trades, for I must notice three East-end industries, but before I quit the city I should remark that many advantages are given to female operatives by occupiers who provide dining-rooms, cooking stoves and cooks, so that whatever is brought in can be well dressed and served up hot. I know one large employer who caters for his people, he provides a dining-room, suitably fitted up; clean table cloths, bright cutlery, a dinner of hot, roast and boiled, vegetables, and bread, all for 6d., as much as can be eaten is not denied; at tea-time women retire to this place for tea; then we have “Welcomes” increasing, I am happy to say, where a hearty dinner of soup and meat, and notably beef-steak puddings, can be had for 4½d., and where young ladies brighten the dinner hour and tea time by pleasant conversations and instructive readings.

For the last 10 years I have noticed a gradual improvement in the appearances of females in some trades, a growing respectability in neatness and decorum, as well as evidences of advance in habit.

It is a pleasant sight to enter our best workrooms, where 50 or 80 girls are busily engaged in each floor, their countenances bespeaking a freedom from care, their bodies well nurtured, and their clothing quite “a la mode,” even to the accessories of fashion’s decree; the majority are unmarried, but are naturally hoping that alliances may be formed, the *quo modo* of attainment suggests regard for appearances, and to keep them up money is required. Parents so willing to aid in this accomplishment do not receive from their children a sum equal to the cost of their home expenditure, for in very many instances not a fourth of the earnings is handed over, and many industrious girls have 8s. to

10s. or more a week for loose cash, quite enough for all wants if judiciously expended; these girls are the daughters of artisans, tradesmen, clerks, whose homes are comfortable; these are the girls who seek best work, are employed by best masters, and are skilled hands, but they are not under the influence of strict parental restraint, freedom to go and come as pleases them, has a great charm, or as they put it, to be "independent;" but there is a reverse side to every picture, and so with this. In factories and workshops of different industries, we find the children of labouring men, operatives in factories, some of them are orphans, widows and wives of men who cannot earn much, these hands seek out places most suitable to them, and as soon as they are taught and begin to earn, there they remain, or remove to a like industry elsewhere. The young ones have no desire to appear neat or cleanly, the whole appearance is neglect, a don't-care style about them, loud laughing, singing music-hall songs, when at work; their dinner consists of weak tea, bread and pickles, with something else undefinable; at meal times they will lie on the tables or sit on low stools, if you speak to them you are laughed at, question them and you are intruding, follow them out when work is over and they exhibit a freedom not bounded by restraint. These are the places where work is paid for at 7s. to 10s. per week; they dwell in courts and alleys, their surroundings are evil, their aims only daily existence, their desires promiscuously low. Is it their fault? Are we to reflect on human nature because it is clothed in its natural dress, and planted in an uncongenial spot? No, we cannot but pity them, for by reason of their poverty and exposure they and they only, who are the most numerous, are, as a reward for their industry, kept lower and lower as they advance in years, only to be instruments in the hands of others, as unskilled labourers without any resource and without hope, as was the father so is the son, as was the mother so is the daughter, and so will it be until homes are made habitable, and incentives to decency and morality inculcated and observed.

East-end.—I now turn to the East-end, where the scene is completely changed, where large and healthy workshops cannot be found, save in the Bethnal Green Road, amongst the boot and shoe manufacturers there, a locality transformed from squalid homes, bird fanciers, and rabbit sellers to gigantic blocks of warehouses, where work is carried on under favourable conditions as to space, light, and air.

We have entered the land of the children of Gibeon, hewers of wood and drawers of water, toilers for little money, whose lot is cast amidst poverty and dirt, and to whom the joy of life is not known, the region of domestic workshops and continuous labour in low-class industries, where patient endurance surpasses imagination, and where the owners of the materials made up are never seen.

Sweaters.—The eccentric and vast industry of East-end tailoring has from time to time been reported on by me, public attention has been directed to it, the House of Commons has spoken upon

it, and meetings have been held to discuss questions of alleged hardships under which tailors suffer.

It is undeniable that overwork is ventured on by some in spite of our inspections and prosecutions ; that workshops are overcrowded, ill-ventilated, excessively hot, and filthy withal.

Those most interested in this wretched industry look to the law as the effective source of remedy, and naturally so, when so many evidences of the effects of violations have been reported by the press ; but I deem it right to say that the Factory Inspector is powerless in a majority of those sweaters' dens.

In every workshop where young persons are found the Inspector can inquire into the observance of regulations as to hours of labour, times for meals, ages of the young, overcrowding, ventilation, and sanitation ; but not under sections 15, 16, and 61 of the Act 41 Vict. c. 16. alluding to the employment of adults only.

In domestic and other workshops in which adults, whether male or female, alone are employed, an Inspector of Factories has no jurisdiction whatever in sanitary matters.

But I can state that in most of these workshops wherein young persons are employed there is a manifest improvement in sanitation and a reduction of overcrowding to 250 cubic feet for each person on day work and to 400 for persons on night work, as ordered by the Secretary of State in 1882, in imposing conditions of employment under the overtime clauses of the Act, and I think that those who are best acquainted with the sweating system will admit that the employment of females has been for some time past more regular and fairly confined to legal limits.

The Jewish merchants are not in complete sympathy with Jewish sweaters ; the capital in money seems to war with the capital in labour ; the maxim that " All Israel are brothers " is not adhered to in the sweating trade, but rather the Ishmael life is exemplified and intensified by immigration, whence fresh sources of discontent are sprung, prices kept down, the middleman as potent as ever, the sweater as powerless, and the merchant smiling through all, gazes upon his enormous stock ready for shipment and home distribution.

If industry be a criterion of reward one should expect to find in this trade some of the evidences which hard work should produce ; but here, unremitting energy, unceasing toil, the snatching of meals by men whose labour extends to 14 hours and more per day, point to a condition not to be equalled in severity by any other class of operatives.

This incessant work is not the consequence of any open nigger-driving on the sweater's part, who is as big a slave as his helpers, so much as that the spasmodic nature of the trade spurs each on to complete the assigned task within the time named by the taker-in, so that the chances of getting another batch of work may be improved. To a small sweater this is very important, as it equally affects his workers, therefore a necessitous co-operation is forced upon them all. The Jews are very jealous of the wants of immigrants, who are supplied with food and shelter and put to the

tailoring or shoe trades, so that however destitute an arrival may be he is sure to be taken care of. Hence we see no privation amongst these peculiar people as is understood and felt by poor Gentiles.

As soon as they are in work they live hard, do not drink, but save up every penny; they have no thought of cleanliness or comfort, and the height of their desires is to set up for themselves as employers of labour.

Labour is so subdivided that production is rapid; the differences of amount of earnings are shown by the grades of importance attached to each part of the process; the skilled male or female worker is paid a fixed price, and only in the slop-making branch is a lower sum accepted; but the labour price paid to hand workers is fixed by the sweater according to his peculiarity of reasoning upon the value of the work *to be* done, and when work is slack these poor people must seek for a share of the little to be divided, and then the sweater is master of the situation.

Many occupiers are well off; they will work for one house regularly, therefore their hands can be kept on fairly well; but as there are many hundreds who cannot depend on regular work, and who, to gain the countenance of the taker-in, must yield to his cutting down, they accept goods on unrighteous terms, so that when the tailors are paid, the sweater has but a poor margin for himself. Such men prolong the misery of the whole body; they ought to remain workers and so keep down the number of shops, for the real evils of the system are intensified by these would-be masters, because they will catch at work which has been refused by others on account of price, and will work all night to be up to time. I subjoin examples of female labour wages, showing their differences as a fair specimen of the trade.

Few learners begin under 15 years old; they receive 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. a week for first few months, then 4s. to 5s. until they can go on to full work. At 18 years of age those who are quick can earn 15s. a week as hand workers, and very good workers go to 17s., the highest reached.

The best employers cannot depend on more than nine months' work in a year, whilst the low-class sweater is not fully employed half his time; but if factory hours were not exceeded, work could be spread over a wider space of time, and employment would be more continuous; but as long as men will slave themselves as now in a calling much over-stocked, intermittent labour is bound to be the rule. The skilled worker is the machine girl, who will serve a year for very small wages. When competent she can earn 4s., 4s. 8d., and 5s. a day, and upon low-class work 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The early closing on Fridays is made up by Thursday's overtime and Sunday work to 4 o'clock, and I fear also by cribbing from the meal hours on Fridays.

A learner of 16 earns 2s. a week, a worker of six months 1s. 4d. a day, one of three years 1s. 6d. a day, one of two years 2s. a day, another of three years 2s. 6d. and 3s., one of four years 2s. 8d., one of 2½ years 4s. a day, one of five years 2s. a day, one of six years 3s. 6d., one of five years 2s. 6d., one of two years 2s. 6d.,

one of 18 months 1s. 6d., one of five years 2s. 8d. a day, one of 40 years of age 2s. a day. A button-holer gets $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each button-hole or five for 2d., finding her own braid and sewing silk; she can make 2s. 6d., 3s., and 4s. a day, or, when paid by week, the averages are 12s. to 18s.

Proportion of males to females in slop-shop sweaters where adults only are employed, and therefore not under the Factory Act as to sanitation. The heavier the goods are, the larger is the proportion of men labour, and *vice versâ*, for it is in light garment making where female machinists are found. All the persons I allude to are coat-makers.

6 males to 5 females, cubic space for each 161 feet.					
8	"	10	"	"	130 "
12	"	3	"	"	195 "
4	"	3	"	"	280 "
5	"	4	"	"	218 "
7	"	4	"	"	193 "
5	"	3	"	"	169 "
8	"	5	"	"	324 "
10	"	13	"	"	179 "
10	"	9	"	"	113 "

These figures represent the general state of the small sweaters taken from extreme points and centre of my district; there are many workshops where not more than four, and six are employed, and where the cubic space is below those named, but I am anxious not to give the worst. It is said that a tailor is but the ninth part of a man, but curiously there are nine persons engaged in the making of a coat: 1st, the sweater, who does the part he is best qualified to do; 2nd, first male machine hand; 3rd, the presser; 4th, front liner; 5th, baster; 6th, braider and binder; 7th, second machine hand; 8th, button-holer; 9th, second presser; the 4th and 3th do the intermediate hand sewing.

In a workshop employing seven women and six men, 35 long overcoats are completed in one day; each coat is neatly bound, lined, button-holed, and silk corded, a good looking and useful coat, all for 2s., cotton, &c. found by the sweater; heavier coats make 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., and 3s., and best quality for East-end, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.

The 13 workers will earn 14l. 14s. 3d. per week, the sweater gets 19l. 5s. for his 35 coats—giving him a balance of 4l. 10s. 9d.; his house will cost him 21s. a week, his gas and coke in the winter 15s. a week, his incidental expenses upon transit of goods 2s. 6d. a week, equal to 38s. 6d., allowing him a clear profit of 2l. 12s. 3d. a week without house rent.

A little man having himself, a man, and woman at work upon low-class coats at 1s. 6d. each will complete eight coats per day, pays wages 8s. 4d. a day, leaving him a gross profit of 3s. 8d. per day.

Another man employing 30 males and females will complete 75 coats per day at 3s. 6d. each, he pays daily wages 8l. 6s., and

receives 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, being a gross profit of 4*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* per day, or a gross weekly profit for 5½ days of 26*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

There are three classes of tailors; 1st, the bespoke maker, who is the largest employer, has good workrooms, and employs under fair conditions; the 2nd, the maker for warehouses, who can command the attention of the merchants' foremen, and who gets work when there is any; the 3rd is the vast army of sweaters who make up slop-work and live from hand to mouth, they are without work half their time and live in wretchedness. It is here we find children sleeping in dirty workrooms, houses in an insani-tary condition, garments when finished laid upon dirty beds, dust-bins inside houses, drains not trapped, watercloset filthy, and where adult labour is generally found.

The wages of unskilled labour in the first class are more uniform than in the second, because the garments are superior and workmanship good. In the second class, wages are regulated according to skill of workers, 2*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* a day. In the third class the machine hand will get the usual money, being skilled, but in handwork the lowest price is paid as aforesaid.

It is obvious that if good profits were not made so many would not rush into the business, and considering how rapidly a pile of garments can be made up, it is also conclusive that if work were regular, even at the miserable rate some unskilled hands are paid, a sweater employing 10 hands could live fairly well, whilst another with 30 hands would, in a few years, have made a purse; but so long as there is an endless supply of unskilled labour, and whilst men machinists will work for 14 and 16 hours a day, so long will sweaters slave away, scrambling for work at any price, and so long will the hand-working females be obliged to follow suit, even to the violation of legal employment.

It availeth not to cry out about cheap manufacturing, inferior goods, and low wages, because there are consumers for all that is made up, but it does avail much to find workshops wherein men and women work which are totally unfit for their purpose, and wherein men of no means undertake to employ poor labour who are so eager to grasp at the lowest penny, and who cannot pay their hands until they have taken back the completed goods.

It is, I think, very evident that such sweaters must be dependent upon the merchants and the workers upon the sweaters.

The volume of production in the combined resources of the East-end tailors would be incalculable if all hands were regularly employed, for I do not hesitate to say that no less than 35,000 garments could be made up in one full day's work or 10,500,000 per year, deducting Jewish holidays, equal to a money payment *in wages* of 1,050,000*l.* per annum. It is depressing to have to say of so gigantic an industry that a more wretched trade does not exist, there is an anomaly about it which outsiders cannot understand, garments are made up for Great Britain and the Colonies, the workers are servants to merchant princes, whose business premises are splendid and luxurious, men who see nothing whatever of the person or place contributing to their wealth, and whose lives are in every way external to them, there is no reciprocity, no

sympathy, by which a morality may be sustained and under which the highest and lowest forms of human existence should meet.

We need a disintegration of the principles now pervading the lives of employers and employed, and the instillation into each of a spirit of co-operation which would tend to a cementing of the objects of the employment of capital and labour, to wit, good and faithful service and fair recognition; but when the inexorable law of supply and demand is so enforced, we must expect to find in this trade, as I am told is the case, a merchant saying to his foreman, "here is cloth, worth so much, there are trimmings, " linings, &c. worth so much, the selling price *must* be so much, " and no more, and therefore *you know* what the labour price is " *to be*," every consideration first worked out, to meet competition, but the labourer need not be reckoned because his competitors are slaves like himself. The poorer a sweater becomes the poorer are his hands, they all feel the grip of the middleman who prices the payment according to his will, which drags down with an increased intensity more hopeless and degraded thousands of human beings who derive no proportionate advantage from the prosperity which they help to create.

Trousers.—The trouser-making trade is, with two exceptions, in the hands of Gentiles and Germans, and the two exceptions employ Gentile hands. Workshops are clean, the work altogether more respectable than that of a slop coat maker; wages are fairly good, and work more regular, but the low class cheap trouser making is in the hands of Jew sweaters.

The German tailor usually works on bespoke goods; they import girls in many hundreds, who work for a year for their board and lodging; for the second year they get from 1s. to 5s. a week additionally, and after a day's tailoring their monotony is relieved by doing domestic work.

It is said that sudden orders come in from shops which must be completed within the specified time by working half through the nights and all day on Sundays. Machine work is done by females, who are assisted thus: one presser, a male, prepares the work; one female machinist puts it together, and five female hand workers, each taking a part, complete the five pair; an average of 20 pair of trousers per week per person is reached.

English girls of 14 are apprenticed for a year, receiving 3s. a week; then they are advanced to 5s. in two years, when they proceed to full payment for work done. Hand workers get 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d. per pair, and a quick woman will average $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 pairs a day, but, as with coat makers, work is not continuous.

The machine hand earns, according to ability, from 10s. I have seen wage books which show 10s., 15s., 16s., 17s., 19s., 20s., all week work, and payment is determined by the judgment of employer. We hear of no complaints as in the coat-making trades, nor is there that everlasting drive amongst them. The girls are neat, respectable English-born subjects, and have all the evidences of having been well brought up.

Waistcoats.—The waistcoat trade is in the hands of women, who receive goods from agents and sub-agents. It is largely a domestic trade, as well as an offset from workshop employment, that is, a woman will have her children, and when busy will find a few outsiders to help her. In common work a woman will not earn more than 9*d.* a day, but on fair qualities 2*s.* a day is very good; the button-holer can earn 3*s.* a day, deducting cost of gimp, cord, and sewing silk. Many vest-makers get work from sweaters; they are the most wretched in the trade; homes are miserable, and melancholy to look at. One woman told me that she works for 16 hours a day making button-holes, five for 2*d.*, whereas in the shop $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* is paid for each, another proof that the poorest workers on low-class goods are cut down by a subdividing system, and are completely in the hands of sharks.

Fur Cape making.—In the manufacturing of rabbit skins into capes we meet with insanitation, misery, and dirt. However *women* can be found who will work in such horrid places is difficult to imagine, unless we accept what I fear is too true, that “necessity knows no law.”

A workshop has a bench whereon the cutter shapes the skins; a large coke fire dries wet skins, which are stretched on a board before it; the smell from the dye is disagreeable, and the fluff from the skins irritating; the walls and ceilings are covered with dirt, the floor is strewn with fragments of fur, and heaps of the same are piled up in available corners, but with which, as afore-said, the Factory Inspector has no power to interfere beyond advice.

The occupier is a wretched and miserable specimen of a Jewish cape maker; as an example, four Gentile females, one Jewess, three male Jews, and himself complete the number. The skins are received in the rough and sewn into capes, the lining and finishing being done elsewhere. Subdivided labour is seen here as in every East-end industry; the occupier is a cutter, one man is a cutter, another a stretcher, another a nailer, women are sewers. One woman says: I have been for years at this work. I work from 8 to 8, and earn 5*s.* a week, sometimes less. I have nothing to do for six months in the year. The second woman says: I make 6*s.* a week; am bound to take what work I can get; I cannot afford to lose time in seeking for better employment; I find it hard work to live, and at times am nearly starving. The third says that she makes 6*s.* a week, and having no home cannot tell how she lives. The Jewess, a foreigner, lives in house of occupier, and what she earns I could not tell. The combined wages of staff amounted to 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* a week; he makes six dozen capes per day at 4*s.* 6*d.* the dozen, making earnings for the week 7*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; therefore he has a gross balance of 3*l.* 6*s.* for himself, to meet rent, taxes, &c. He will save all he can for slack time, but withal he has to pawn his goods to live through it. The cost for lining is 3*s.* a dozen, the material for lining 6*s.* a dozen, the cost of skin dyed 4*s.* a dozen, total, 17*s.* 6*d.* for a dozen complete; when sold they fetch, according to fineness, 2*s.* 11*d.* to 3*s.* 11*d.* each cape. Here is another case; a

maker of fur trimmings. The workshop is a garret over a stable, filthy, full of refuse; workers sitting on bags and stools amidst dirt and ashes. Six Gentile women, three adult Jewesses, and two men are employed. From November to May work is very slack; piece-work obtains, wages amount to 6s., 7s., 8s. and 9s. per week of full time for Gentiles, and the Jewesses make 10s. One, a superior worker, showed me her book, in which her earnings were 14s. and 15s. regularly.

The hands are making boas of goat-skins, the property of occupier. When complete he gets 15s. a dozen for them, costing him 13s., and the warehouseman sells at 24s. the dozen. At another time he sold goods for 8s., and found that they were offered for sale by warehouseman for 23s. It is said that wholesale fur buyers will not buy from chamber masters until about the middle of the slack season, when of necessity they are compelled to take whatever they can get.

These are two examples of the numerous low-class fur manufacturers in East-end, but where no costly fur is ever seen, for the trade in valuable skins is carried on in the city and under better conditions.

We might prolong the description of such like places, but to no purpose, for in no one could a favourable aspect be seen, either in decency of workshop or competency of earnings. A general fur sewer will not make more than 7s. a week, and a common cape liner about half that sum. Great destitution follows the slack period, and as one large manufacturer told me that home workers in the cloth and fur cap trade work early and late and then cannot make a living of it. Question proposed—Who then gets the profit?

In the hat and fur cap trade, which employs hundreds of females in workshops and in their homes, the rate of wages is very low.

A few years ago this business was worked by Jewesses only, but Gentiles are now preferred, because full work can be obtained.

A girl of 14 is apprenticed for two years, and will receive 2s. a week, then 4s., 6s., and 8s. at each period of six months, and when fully competent can earn 10s., 12s., and, if a first-class machinist on good work, 15s. a week. In slop made goods 4s., 6s., and 7s. are current wages for domestic workers.

A few manufacturers keep their indoor hands together all the year round by making for stock, but the majority of workers are dispensed with.

Boots and Shoes.—The women's and children's boot and shoe industry has developed within these last 10 years throughout Hackney, Bethnal Green, and Spitalfields; then there were but few workshops in comparison, and the handicraft was carried to a completion in one building, as is now done only in the large factories, so that we see all sorts of places turned into workshops, and the manufacturing divided into five stages, each advanced in some other place.

The clicker cuts out the uppers, the soles and heels are cut by foot presses or by steam cutting machines, the uppers are sewn by foot or steam machines worked by girls either in the workshops and factories, or in houses by women who employ labour, or in domestic workshops. The laster then puts on the soles to the upper, the sole sewer sews on the soles and heels by foot or power machine, and the finisher adapts the completed article for sale; but in factories where the whole process is carried on, the heels are made separately according to sizes, and when put under the heeling machine they are firmly fixed to the boot by the immediate driving in of three long screw nails by a steam working heeler, the process is instantaneous.

But the pegged boot requires no sole sewer, in a curious way the laster gets the uppers which he stretches over an iron last and to which he attaches a welt, the soles are cut ready for him, his iron last is fixed to a bench, and the tools he requires are a pair of pincers, a rasp, which is used in preference to a hammer, and a mouthful of brass nails. Waxed-ends, bristles, and elbow-grease are things of the past here, and thus prepared he will begin and end his process by hammering in the nails; then the finisher puts his handiwork to the whole and the boot is complete.

The industrial life here presented to us is in sad contrast to that of the city, for not only are most of the workshops unworthy of the name, but workers and occupiers in the poorest of them seem to have been accustomed to no better; they are indigent, unskilled, and poorly paid, for as in other trades cheapness brought competition, competition has provoked the invention of machinery which has been extended to every part of boot building (for it is nothing else), subdivision of labour supremely prevails, therefore expeditious and cheap work must follow, the sweating system is adopted here quite as much as is done in the tailoring trade.

There are many manufacturers who do not make up to any extent, they only cut out the materials and give the work out to be done in poor workshops or in homes. Women who are known to be good workers can get material whereon to employ as many hands as their homes can accommodate, and who are paid a like price to the workshop hands of a manufacturer; or a man who is known gets a supply of leather from a merchant who will make special terms with him, and manage to keep him bound by monetary obligations as long as he suits him. This man is an agent, a sweater, who may have several women employing from 8 to 12 hands working for him at their homes.

By such and sundry means the trade has degenerated, and workers have no incentive to habits of frugality or great self-respect, one would be surprised to see the state of some of the workshops and the wooden shanties stuck up in the too narrow spaces at the backs of houses wherein men work.

Females are generally paid by the week, and girls of 14 are engaged nominally for a year as apprentices at 2s. 6d. a week; they are then called table hands, blacking the leather, button-holes, and buttons, and helping the fitter, for which they get 7s.

a week. An ordinary machinist can earn 9s. to 10s. a week, but one who works on best goods, can put patent tops on toes, and perform gyrations of fancy sewing over the fronts goes up to 12s., 14s., and 15s.; a good fitter makes 12s. a week, whilst hand workers must be content with 7s. or 8s. A woman will take work from several warehouses, and prices vary for the same kind of work. From March to November work is brisk, but for the winter no great provision can be made, the out-workers are very slack and very badly off, whatever there is to be done is generally confined to the factory or workshop proper. Wages have fallen year by year for the last five years. Jewish masters are said to be exacting and do not scruple to use the ordinary inducement for men to accept the terms of the inexorable law, "that if you cannot do them at the price, leave them, there are plenty who will." I find that masters pay 3*d.* per dozen pair less all round than they did two years ago, for a cheap pair of boots sold at 2*s.* 11*d.* to 4*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* a dozen is only paid for pasting, fitting, and sewing elastic sides and uppers, in fact, completing the superstructure, and where no fitter is employed in the little workshop, 5*d.* per dozen is paid to a woman who fits up at her home, and this 5*d.* is to be deducted from the 1*s.* 6*d.* For buttoned and leather lined boots sold at 4*s.* 6*d.* and 6*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.* per dozen is paid for machinery, &c.

The three instances quoted here have been verified by my seeing the wage books.

A woman employs four others on ordinary work as upper sewers, after paying wages, from her total receipts she had but 15*s.* to include her own labour and profit on employment and rent of workroom. Another woman says: I employ four, that from the differences of prices now and a year ago I lose 18*s.* a week in gross receipts; her wages are 1*s.* 3*d.* a dozen pair for women's, and 1*s.* 6*d.* a dozen for children's, buttoned boots, and for good women's buttoned boots 2*s.* 6*d.* and 3*s.* per dozen; she does not clear 24*s.* a week for herself.

Another woman employs eight females in sewing boots worth 7*s.* 6*d.* a pair retail; she says that competition by foreign Jews has reduced female labour by 2*s.* a week in three years, and that masters are still demanding further reductions; she gets 3*s.* 6*d.* a dozen for doing leather lined boots and can hardly get a living. By her little stock book I saw that she received last week 5*l.* 3*s.* 3*s.*, and paid in wages 4*l.* 10*s.*, leaving her less for a week's work than she gave to her machinist, without considering rent of workshop.

Five women can machine nine dozen of cheap uppers in a day, and seven dozen of medium quality, now if we reckon nine dozen at 1*s.* 3*d.* for six days, we get 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, then four wages at 9*s.*, 10*s.*, 12*s.*, 13*s.*—2*l.* 4*s.*; the mistress has 23*s.* 6*d.* for herself for labour and rent.

In an extensive and most respectable workshop, where boots are begun and finished, I find there are two seasons, February to June, September to Christmas. Slovenly girls, or any who have

been accustomed to the out-door nomadic low-class trade, are not admitted, the board schools furnish young labour, many sisters of one family are found here and remain, wages rule higher. An ordinary machine worker of three years will take 12s., a younger one 10s., a five years' old hand 15s., a good binder and button-holer 18s. 6d., and so in all the large factories and workshops of a like character. Why then are not wages paid for like work at a more uniform rate? To explain would be but the attempting to unfold the great mystery of the sewing machine, and to seek a solution would be to investigate into those dark places where necessity dwells and where there is no ability to command a labour recognition.

The sole sewer works by pedal and power movement, the usual prices are from 7d. to 1s. 6d. per pair, which can be sewn at the rate of 20 minutes the dozen pair by power, and two dozen pair per hour by treadle, so that if plenty of work were given, these men would earn a lot of money; but by reason of the numbers in the trade they are not at work half their time, one sewer told me that he had had hard work to live during slack time, and was obliged to borrow as all working sole sewers did. I am told that clickers and lasters earn good wages.

These statements show to what extent production is increased and in what proportion wages rule; it is noticeable with what regularity of process a system obtains in any certain trade. In the city a female machinist earns highest wages, she is in demand and is paid by piece work; in the boot trade she makes less than some hand workers and is paid by weekly wage, and because nearly all the girls learn machining on account of the lightness and cleanliness of the work, the best being chosen, and so here too the doctrines of the inexorable law are asserted and felt.

Conclusion.—In presenting this report to you I have narrated what I know from personal observations supported by evidences solid and true.

It might be asked what are the contributive causes which bring about so great a variety of conditions of labour and differences in rates of pay which tell with such crushing force upon some of our female operatives to whom the vicissitudes of life are more potent and marked than upon others?

It is evident that the fierceness of competition and the craze for cheapness have quite transformed our methods of manufacturing.

The vastness of our mechanical inventions does not help the whole body of workers, for the army of the unskilled are daily increasing and must increase the more they are handicapped by elaborate machinery, to which must be added as a natural sequence the introduction of labour into domestic and very small workshops which serve the purposes of agents and sub-agents who live upon the poverty of the poor, whose miserable dwellings are converted into workshops where home comforts are not known and where by such surroundings the very intent of factory law is subverted. But how different with the skilled workwoman who demands her

price for labour and *gets it*, who dresses with taste, attends to her toilet, wears a close fitting dress or surtout, her gloves of best kid and colour to match, who exhibits a sprightliness of movement which does not bespeak the down-trodden oppressed condition of the East-end girl, but shows that an independence is there and a freedom to enjoy it, and such as every respectable English girl ought from honest labour to be able to do.

Manufacturers are shrewd enough to accept the truth of the "Indigens per se," for skilled hands are well paid when wanted, and many are kept on so as not to be lost sight of when labour is not so productive, for these employers know right well that they must bend to the "Alter alterius opibus eget," therefore, whether passively or not, a sympathy is set up even though it be veiled with reluctance, whilst the underpaid thousands of unskilled hands, increasing continually, are at the mercy of circumstances upon whom a commercial value is set only in proportion to the multitudes of them who are compelled to accept whatever is offered.

It has been shown that the lowness of profit must necessitate a large output, nothing short of continuous labour can feed the people, and so long as middlemen are increasing so long will labour be quoted at the very lowest price and hands will be engaged for what they can get. It is really a system of serving two or three masters, each of whom must get his profit, for as the manufacturing price is so much higher than the middleman's, and as his price is so much higher than the labourer's price, and as the retail selling price is vastly above the labourer's, so are these joint considerations employed in deciding the price for labour of the very persons who helped to create three or more separate profits. Co-operation must force its way, the consumer and the manufacturer must come closer together, then little men who are supported by bigger men for their own ends could not make the poor poorer, but higher wages would rule and the fierceness of manufacturing life would be calmed.

I fear that domestic workshops as now extended are a great evil, the object for which restriction on labour was instituted for trades under the Act of 1867 is frustrated by the employment of adult females on cheapest goods.

Instead of large factories and legally constituted workshops, such as we have successfully contended for in many classes of industries, we have thousands of domestic workshops, dark, dirty, overcrowded, and which by the operation of secs. 15, 16-61 of 41 Vict. c. 16. cannot be improved by factory legislation, for at the time of the passing of the Act the present state of things could not have been contemplated.

Let not keen competition bear the whole of the blame, but rather let the truth be spoken to the credit of greediness and to an unconcern for the welfare of unskilled operatives whose homes are more desolate as time advances, where rooms almost empty can be seen, and where destitution has marked the habitations for its own.

Our female population has therefore great claims upon us all ; they are losing self-respect for they have no hope of improvement being unskilled operatives, they rush into extremes of the gratification of the senses, they frequent places where drink is supplied, and where utterances are set to music provocative, enticing and subtle, a luxurious yet sensuous gratification of untrained minds unrestrained when their small earnings are paid, but in the end they are most assuredly the victims of the *Voluptas emptá dolore*.

Mr. Whympers, H.M. Superintending Inspector for the south, south-western, and southern counties, including the western portion of the metropolis, who has devoted much attention to the prevention of accidents and the promulgation of the best means of securely fencing machinery, has made some observations upon a comparison of the number of accidents reported to me during the past year, with the number reported in the year 1882-3, for which he had at that period prepared an analysis as a guide to indicate the direction in which recommendations and suggestions should be made, grounded upon the experience provided by the causes of the accidents themselves. I now quote his report *in extenso* :—

“The call by the House of Commons for a return of the accidents caused by machinery dealing with wood has suggested that it might be useful to go a little further and take count of those caused by machinery dealing with some other materials ; thus making a start towards obtaining an estimate of the comparative danger incurred by those employed in two or three of the chief employments in which motive power is used. I am careful to say a ‘start,’ because there being no available returns in existence of the number of factories of the several kinds, an estimate of comparative danger, deduced from the numbers of accidents only, would be unreliable in the absence of one portion of the data necessary for a trustworthy comparison.

“With this view I append two tables ; the first showing the number of this last year’s accidents in each of four different kinds of factories ; the second doing the same thing as regards several of those appliances for conveying power, which are common to nearly all manufactures, and go collectively under the name of mill-gearing. The whole number of accidents for the 12 months embraced in this report, viz., from November 1st, 1886, to October 31st, 1887, amounts to 6,827, and it must be remembered that they include only such as either cause loss of life, or being produced by machinery moved by power, &c. prevent the injured person returning to work within 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident. In the second table I insert ‘cleaning in motion, &c.’ among the causes of accidents, though this is of course not a cause of injury in the same sense as are cog-wheels or ‘belts.’

But I venture upon the inaccuracy for the sake of the important bearing which this habit has upon my subject:—

TABLE 1.

—	Textiles, Bleach and Dye, Print, and Lace Works.	Metal Works of all Kinds.	Machinery used in Wood Manu- facture.	Various, <i>i.e.</i> , not included in preceding.
Number of accidents in 1886-1887.	3,240	2,129	519	939

TABLE 2.

—	Textiles, Bleach and Dye, Print, and Lace Works.	Metal Works of all Kinds.	Machinery used in Wood Manu- facture.	Various, <i>i.e.</i> , Factories of other Kinds.
Accidents from shafts, belts, steam-engines, pulleys, &c.	381	162	21	63
Accidents from cog and pinion wheels, &c.	394	114	6	70
Accidents from picking waste, cleaning in motion, &c.	1,154	172	23	97
Accidents from shuttles flying.	128	—	—	—
Accidents from circular and other saws:—				
Cuts . . .	—	—	292	—
Wood flying . .	—	—	22	—
Accidents from general causes, <i>i.e.</i> , which are not included in the above.	1,183	1,681	155	709

“Looking at the first table by the light of a detailed examination of the contents of the accident reports, upon which it is founded, I find that textile accidents, if we exclude shaft, steam engine, and belt accidents, are more frequent and less serious than those of the metal works, in which blows, falls of heavy weights, burns, scalds, explosions, play a much larger part than they do in textiles. And this one would have been led to expect on giving even a moment’s thought to the surroundings of each of the two employments. It is confirmed by looking at the several causes of injury given in Table 2, where, under the head of metal works, the ‘general’ causes of accidents (which would include hurts of the last-named sort) reach the large number of 1,681, while that of those attributed to the other causes only amounts to 448. As regards textiles, on the other hand, the same table shows that

nearly as many of their injuries are due to cogs and to 'cleaning in motion' as to all the other causes put together. Now cog-wheels in textile factories are, in the majority of cases, small, and the parts of the gearing, with which people most come in contact when cleaning, are not very formidable; so that the figures in both tables exactly bear out the conclusions which I had come to by perusal of the descriptions in the accident reports themselves.

"With reference to injuries from wood machinery and to those in factories of the 'various' class, Table 2 at once shows their respective characteristics. In wood a very great proportion of them is caused by cuts, nor do even the figures under the head of circular saws adequately represent the whole of these; for among the accidents attributed to 'general' causes, the knives of planing and other machines contribute very largely. In the 'various' factories the variety of the machines required in such a diversity of processes produces its natural consequence in the assignment by the table of a large majority of their accidents to 'general,' rather than to either of the classified causes. In wood machinery, as in textiles, the hands and arms are the parts of the body which suffer most.

"Perhaps I can best make Table 2 a little suggestive by extracting a couple of its statements, and contrasting them with similar statements, which I happen to have by me for the year ending 31st October 1883, the interval between that date and last year being, I think, sufficient to give a fair opportunity for testing progress in the direction of greater safety. I should premise that the whole number of injuries in the last-named year was greater by 2,169 than that of those already mentioned for 1886-1887, viz., 6,827; the total in 1882-1883 being 8,996, and I must explain that the number of cog-wheel accidents for 1886-1887 given below, differs from that of Table 2, for the reason that I did not there include such cog-wheel hurts as were received while cleaning, enumerating them under the latter head only. These I have now counted under 'cogs,' as well as under 'cleaning.'

TABLE 3.

	1882-1883.	1886-1887.
Accidents from cogs, bevel wheels, &c. -	1,201	684
Accidents from picking waste, cleaning, &c.	1,480	1,446

"The first thing that strikes one in the above is that cog and pinion wheels occasioned in 1886-1887 not much more than half the number of hurts which they did in 1882-1883. This decrease points perforce to some cause; it is too great to be accounted for

by mere luck. Accidents, too, as time goes on, and insistence upon the requirements of the Act is stricter and more universal, are certainly not less accurately reported ; so that any difference in that respect would tend to increase the annual returns rather than not.

“The cause is, I think, to be found in the successful application of the Act. To that success everything has in this case contributed. These cog-wheels are almost ubiquitous ; therefore they could not escape notice. It is impossible to dispute their power of doing harm. Therefore it is difficult to object to their protection. To the Inspector’s remark, ‘Put anything in the ‘grip of their ingathering action, and see what happens,’ there is no reply possible, except, indeed, it be one, occasionally given, that ‘If anybody is fool enough to do so, he, or she, deserves what ‘they get,’ to be instantly demolished by ‘A possibly life-long ‘injury is too severe a punishment for a moment’s carelessness.’ Besides, such fencing as these wheels require, costs, in most cases, a mere nothing. For the small wheels a twopenny-halfpenny bit of tin bent over the ‘bite’ is all that is wanted, while in the larger metal works, in which it is that the more ponderous wheels are chiefly used, metal is so plentiful as to become a drug. When there are many of these wheels acting on the side of a machine, a cage of wire net may be desirable, and for the change wheels of lathes moveable covers, adapted to the curves of the wheels ; but even of these more elaborate requirements the expense is a mere trifle. One thing I would mention while on this part of my subject. Demur is often made to the protection of ‘back-gearing’ wheels, and the contention is that they are safe on account of their position. But I find from the accident reports, as well as from my own knowledge, that this is far from being the case. Not very seldom people manage to get hurt by them. If it be so, if experience proves that they do cause injuries from time to time, then they should be guarded, no matter what they may be called, or what may be their position. It is enough that the latter does not ensure safety to the worker.

“This, however, about particular kinds of wheels and the need of fencing them, is a digression. What I am wanting to make clear is that their protection in general is a matter affording peculiar opportunities for the Inspector’s intervention, and that this being so, the Act has in respect of them fully produced the results which those concerned have a right to expect.

“Next, and as a contrast, take the second series of figures in the comparison between 1882–1883 and 1886–1887 ; those which represent injuries received in cleaning, picking waste, &c. This class is shown to be very nearly as numerous in the latter period as in the former. How is this ? The aggregate number of accidents has largely decreased ; so has that of the cog-wheel accidents ; while here we have no material difference. The cause, I think, is not far to seek.

“Factory Acts and Inspectors may, should, and, as I am contending, do help to save life and limbs by their efforts to call

attention to, and protect dangerous gearing ; but they cannot—although indeed they are often credited with power to do all sorts of things—eradicate people's love for amusement, their inattention, their recklessness. One or other of these are, for the most part, at the bottom of accidents of this class. The worker cleans in motion, that she—it is more frequently than not a female—may get away the sooner from work. She picks waste, though she has been warned of the danger of the practice, and perhaps while doing this, she is larking with a fellow-worker. These cleaning accidents are matters but very little, if at all, within the Inspector's influence, with the result, that no diminution of their number appears.

“ The two comparisons, when taken together, are encouraging. As far as they go they teach, that where effective and beneficent results are conspicuously found, is exactly in the cases where the Act has had its chance ; but that it is in those matters which neither Act nor Inspector have power to touch with any effect, that we have no success to report. This conclusion, without for a moment making more of it than it deserves, speaks well for the Act and its administration.

I will take one more instance in illustration of the same contention, but without stopping to supply the comparative figures. Like accidents from cleaning, the number of cuts inflicted by circular saws has not diminished, and behind this fact is another. There has, as yet, been no satisfactory guard devised for preventing these. Let an Inspector but see a pair of ingathering cogs, and he at once points out the danger and suggests the remedy. Before the circular saw he stands all but powerless ; he can indeed point out the danger, but that is nearly all. Here again, it is in a case where the Act has had no chance, that no improvement has appeared.

“ While turning back to my memoranda for 1882–83, I find among them mention of accidents which were then comparatively frequent, but have now become much more rare. These are those which I then called ‘runover’ accidents. They occurred in the great iron and steel works. In one such place in South Wales several persons were, within a short space of time, killed by trucks running on the rails, which, over a straitened space and often down steep declines, intersected the works in all directions. Some of these accidents were caused by trains running loose, others by trucks which were being backed without anybody being placed on the look-out in the truck, which from being the last in order, had now become the front one. The issue by the management, soon after the whole matter had been investigated, of a code of rules enacting among other things that there should always be a look-out man in the leading truck, almost immediately caused, or at all events was followed by a decrease in the number of these accidents. For not only did the rules have their effect upon the drivers of trains, but they also strengthened the hands of the Inspector, to whom they afforded a basis for cross-examining those in charge if any accident occurred. I am glad to say that this comparative

immunity has continued. I have made particular mention of these accidents because of their severity (they were as often as not fatal), of their frequency at that time, and because they were, as I thought, largely preventable.

“Good fortune in respect to the above has unfortunately to a certain extent been counterbalanced by another series of accidents arising from the use in similar works of gigantic appliances for steel-making, called ‘converters.’ The resulting injuries have not indeed been so often fatal, but they have been serious enough and frequent enough to attract special attention. For a description of the ‘converter’ I will quote Mr. Lewis, the excellent Inspector for South Wales. He says, ‘The converter is a pear shaped iron vessel of from 15 to 20 feet in height, mounted on an axis in its centre, and with an open mouth at its apex. Its function is to receive the “charge” of molten pig iron (averaging from 5 to 10 tons) which has to be converted into steel’ and to pour it into an immense ladle, placed in a pit immediately below and in front of the converter.

To do this the converter has to be inclined slowly on its axis downwards and with its mouth in the direction of the ladle by means of hydraulic pressure. It is at this stage of the process that accidents are liable to happen. From some unknown cause the hydraulic pressure at times partially fails, with the result that the gentle, progressive inclination of the converter receives a sudden tilt, and its contents are violently spilt in all directions, to the injury more or less serious of the workmen, who are standing in the pit below, prepared to assist in the operation.

“Fortunately, while accidents of this kind have increased in number, a suggestion of means for their prevention has not lagged far behind. Mr. Lewis has drawn attention to an invention patented by Mr. Evans, of Blaenavon in Monmouthshire, by which he professes to be able to do away with them entirely, or, at all events, to lessen their number. By an ingenious contrivance, Mr. Evans avails himself of the partial failure of the hydraulic pressure to grip the spur-wheel which regulates the movement of the converter at the moment the latter is about to tilt, thus arresting the downward inclination and holding the vessel in position. I will not attempt to describe the whole *modus operandi* of Mr. Evans’ contrivance more minutely, because I think that, except to practical mechanics, such descriptions are of little use; but opposite are two plates. In the upper one the converter is at rest in its vertical position. The lower one shows it when inclined for pouring. A is the converter itself; B its mouth; C is the spur-wheel; D is the grip by means of which Mr. Evans arrests the latter and puts a stop on the converter’s tilting; E denotes the system of pipes and cylinders through which the hydraulic pressure is applied.

“Mr. Lewis and others who have had an opportunity of seeing a model of the invention, think highly of it, the Blaenavon work-people are very sanguine as to its usefulness, and their chief

FIGURE I.

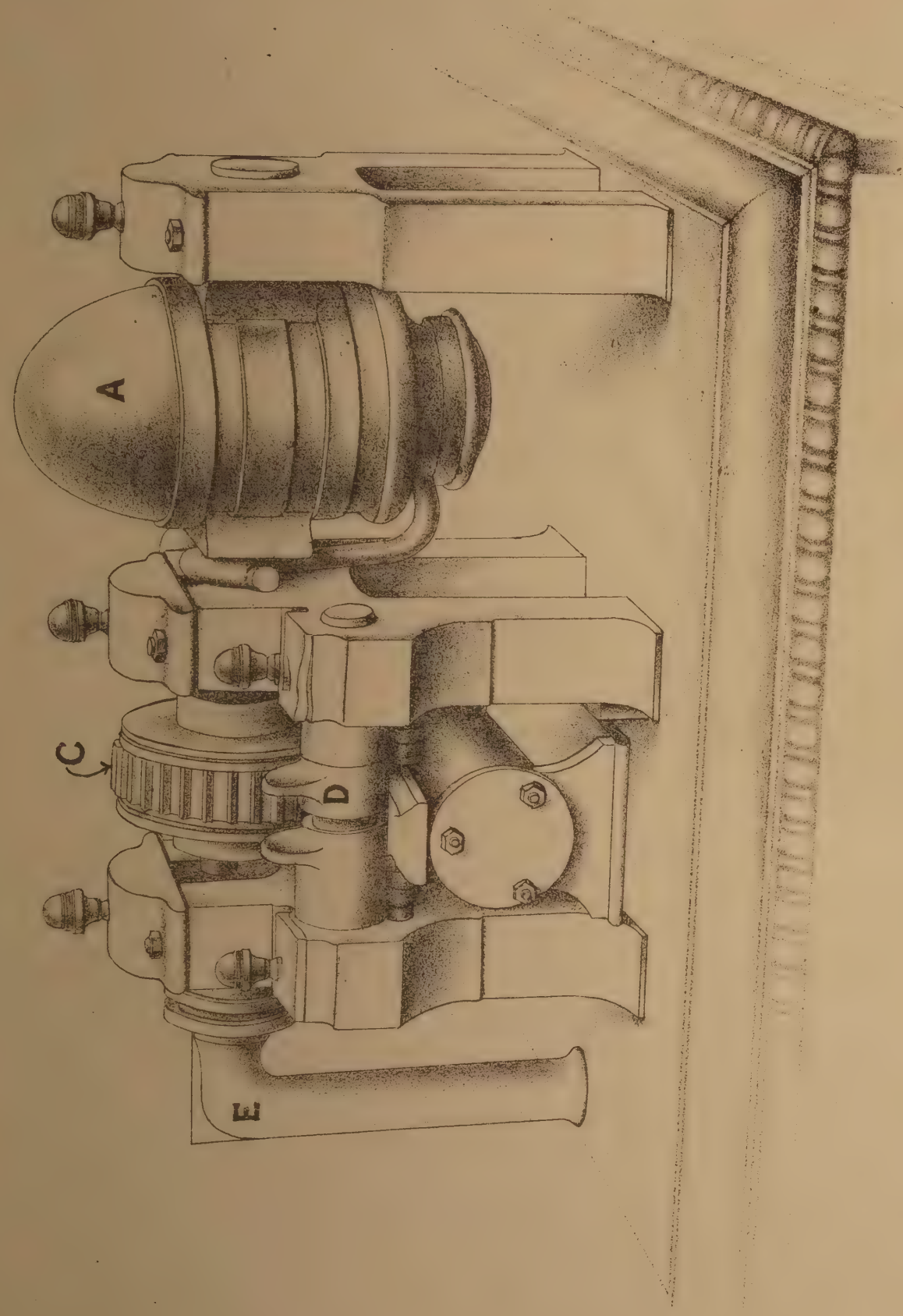
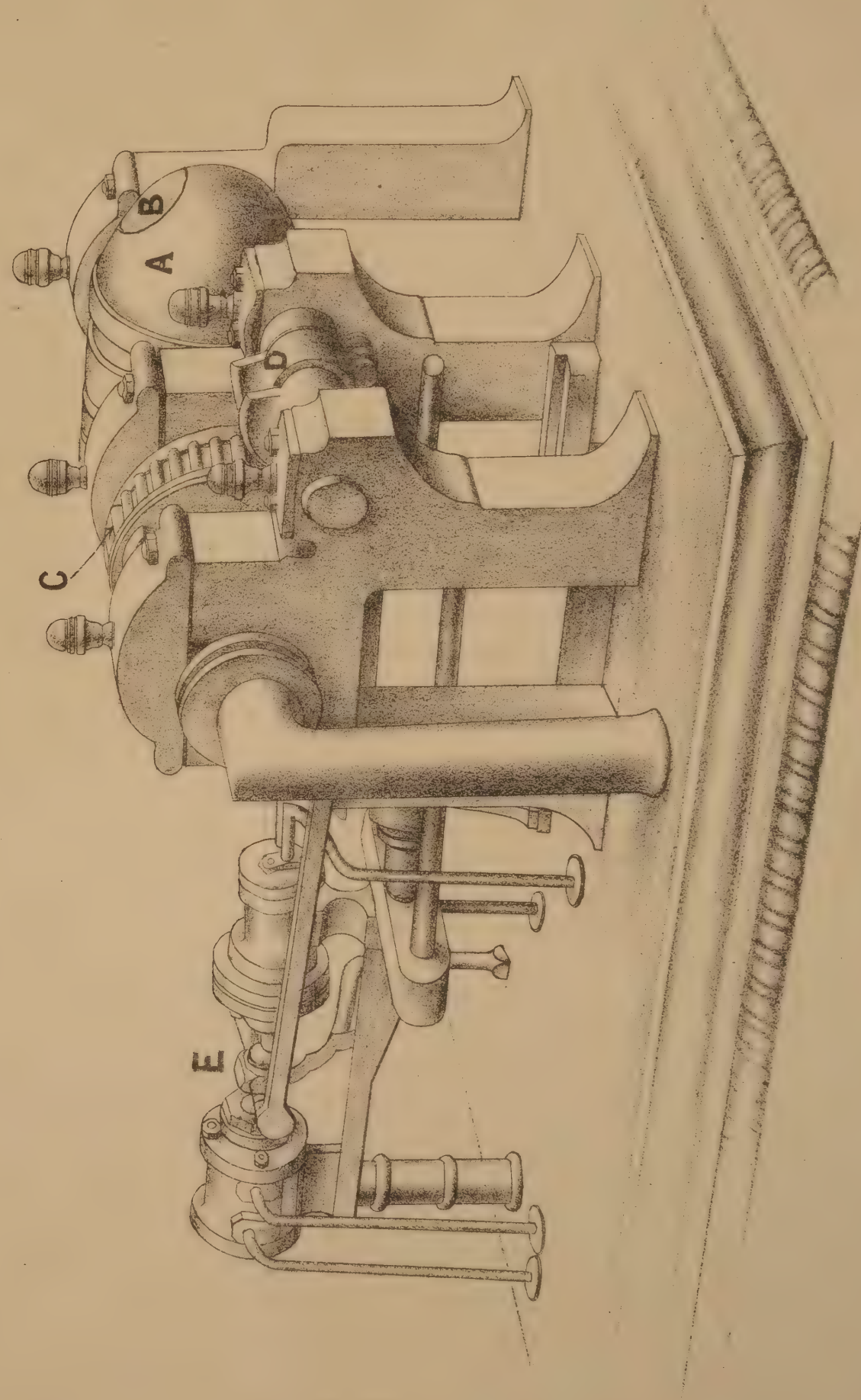


FIGURE II.



manager has promised to erect one and give it a trial, if he, on further examination, is still satisfied.

“ To pass from converters to ginger-beer bottles is a sudden, and might well seem a ridiculous, descent, were it not that both are subjects of the Inspector’s care, and equally within the scope of his daily work. The bursting of a bottle of aerated water certainly does not impress the imagination as does the overflow of streams of molten metal poured from the huge vessels of the iron works. Still when the result of the former is found in frequent loss of eyes or laceration of members, we are bound to investigate the causes and, if possible, guard against them.

“ As far as I can make out, these cases of bursting are occasioned by two chief causes; the weakness of, or a flaw in, a bottle; or overpressure when it is being ‘ charged,’ *i.e.*, filled with gas. Of course some of the new bottles must always be weaker than others; but beside this, in those which have been emptied and refilled, there has been, during use, the opportunity for their getting some slight crack, which escapes the eye of the ‘ washer.’ For instance, at hotels and public-houses the bottles are habitually kept in open baskets for return to the aerated water maker. Into these, as may be supposed, they are, when done with, tossed without much regard for their fragility. Hence cracks and flaws, only to be discovered when the bottles are being subjected to the strain of being ‘ re-charged.’ Overpressure in charging may, for the most part, be brought about in two ways. One of these is neglect in supervising the gauge, which shows the pressure being, at any given time, actually exerted. Not unfrequently this supervision is left to the hands themselves; an arrangement evidently faulty, particularly when these hands are on piece-work, and every minute devoted to the gauge is being deducted from their working time, and therefore from their earnings. The other cause of overpressure may be the clogging of the air-pipe in the lower part of the filling machine. The air in the bottle which is being charged should escape through this pipe, which is impossible if it be blocked. The consequence is that the bottle instead of being freed from the air has to hold air and incoming gas together, with a too evident result.

“ However, let the causes be what they may, bottles do, as a matter of fact, only too frequently burst, and the workers are injured, as above-mentioned, when, if only the custom of wearing proper guards was adopted, many, probably most, of the explosions would be rendered harmless. Masks, gloves, armlets, each have their special advantages, and each and all of them have been over and over again recommended, at present without much success. Many occupiers maintain that their use would impair working power, while to the great majority of the workers themselves they are distasteful.

“ A third kind of accident may be mentioned. This is of a sort which occurs in factories where metal is cut or stamped; and many a finger is injured by it. The workers have to push sheets of metal under the vertical ‘ stamper,’ which is worked by power;

and the usual cause of the accident is that when doing this they push their hands too far and get the fingers under the descending 'stamper.' As yet no guard has been devised, though much thought has been given to the matter by H.M. Inspectors. Some sort of gauntlet has indeed been suggested, but has been at once found to be impracticable. The use of anything strong enough to resist the impact of the stamper is incompatible with the sensitiveness of touch required for the proper manipulation of the sheet of metal. And thus these accidents go on, up to this time unchecked.

"Among accidents of all sorts that have appeared, for one reason or another especially noticeable, have been several hoist accidents to persons who have walked backwards into the hoist opening, without looking round to see whether the hoist was there or not; accidents to young people who had got under machines, not in motion at the time, but subsequently started by some one not aware of the injured person's position; a fatal accident to a young person, who wanting to push clay which had lodged on the side of a 'hopper,' through a hole 7 inches wide, used his foot instead of a stick for the purpose; another fatal accident, where a man's own son was killed by powerful pinion wheels, the guard of which the father had himself removed only just before; another still, to a man who was seen to jump, to all seeming voluntarily, into a furnace in full blast; and as a relief to the above, slighter injuries caused by mere reckless folly, such as wrapping a piece of string round a rapidly revolving shaft to play with it; and a hand crushed all to bits in taking some 'black stuff off toothed' wheels to blacken the face of a fellow-worker with whom she was 'larking.'

"Finally, the 'butchers' bill' has included no few casualties due to the erection of railings and other guards, often of elaborate finish and kept scrupulously clean, but not even waist-high; while if workpeople would but remember to replace protections, which have been removed for some temporary purpose, their fellows would run less risk while engaged in getting their livelihood."

I referred in an earlier part of this report to the engagement of H.M. Inspector Jones by the Government of the Bombay Presidency to administer the Indian Factory Act in that Presidency, to his having returned to this country, and resumed his duties in Lancashire, where his services have been unremitting and very valuable.

In conversations with him upon his experiences in India, especially of the conditions of the cotton manufacture in the Bombay Presidency, there was so much of interest that I requested him to enable me to publish in my annual Report an account of the details of that industry, and I now append the report which he has made entering into these matters:—

"In accordance with your wish I have the honour to send you a few remarks as the result of my observations during the four

years I have held the post of Inspector of Factories under the Bombay Government. As my connexion with this Government only ceased last May the position and prospects of the cotton trade in that Presidency cannot have undergone much change, and some of the facts I am going to state may possibly interest the many readers of your valuable yearly Factory Report.

“Shortly after I arrived in Bombay I found that my inspection duties were confined to the Presidency of Bombay, and that the great majority of the factories had been established on the eastern side of India.

“The remainder were situated in or near Calcutta, in the Madras Presidency, and in the North-west Provinces.

“I fully expected that badly constructed mills, driven by second rate engines, indifferent management, and an overwhelming number of hands for the output would come under my inspection ; but I was astonished to find nearly all my ideas were based on false foundations, and had to come to the conclusion that at least half the concerns could compare in most respects favourably with mills spinning the same counts at home.

“The Factory Act which I was instructed to enforce was of the most primitive character, having only two important clauses, one being the protection of juvenile labour, forbidding the employment of children from 7 to 12 years of age for more than nine hours a day, and the other the proper fencing of engines, mill gearing, hoists, and machinery. Some time before I arrived an agitation was started by a few native gentlemen, warmly seconded by the then Governor, Sir James Fergusson, having the amendment of the Act in view.

“Resulting from this, Mr. Meade King, one of Her Majesty’s Inspectors of Factories, was invited to come to India and institute an inquiry. His admirable and comprehensive report, the outcome of six months’ investigations, decided the Government of Bombay to appoint a commission of European and native gentlemen to amend the Act on the lines of his suggestions and recommendations.

“Mr. Meade King having returned to England, I was appointed, in September 1883, to carry out the law as it existed, and to assist in such further inquiries as might be necessary.

“The first meeting of the commission was held in the Secretariat, Bombay, on the 21st of July 1884, and the last (the 27th) on the 6th of January 1885. I was appointed secretary.

“Throughout the proceedings the great anxiety of the majority seemed to be rather to protect the interests of trade, fearing that an amendment of the Act would hamper its growth, than any urgent desire on their parts to secure the well-being of the mill operatives. There were honourable exceptions to the rule who throughout the sittings warmly espoused the cause of the work-people.

“The result of the inquiry ended in many valuable and important additions to the Act being recommended, and the report was forwarded to the Bombay Government, who in their turn having given the propositions their hearty support, submitted it to

the Supreme Council then at Simla. After some time an answer was received to the effect that the Supreme Council did not consider the time had arrived for interfering with the factory laws.

"From my point of view I think that the English Factory Acts could not with fairness be put in force in India, the conditions of the country, climate, and people being so widely different; but the questions of Sunday labour, long hours of work for children, sanitation, and more regular meal hours, ought to receive the prompt attention of the Home Government, for in these particulars under the present system glaring hardships are inflicted on the hands.

"I also cordially agree with the widely expressed wish of the public in Bombay, that the provisions of the Act should be extended to smaller works, which require more inspection than the larger factories. The law at present only touches mills where 100 hands are employed for more than four months in the year, and only those within the limits of the Bombay Presidency. On my first visit to some of the mills up country, gearing wheels of mule carriages boxed up and iron bars fixed between carding engines were pointed out, showing the useless expense the masters had been put to, and the inconvenience caused to the hands by instructions given by former inexperienced Inspectors. The millowners of the Bombay Presidency, although so lightly dealt with in the way of factory legislation, complain bitterly that their competitors in other parts of India are not hampered with any Act, but I think the English millowner may with greater reason find fault with the more stringent restrictions placed upon him, in comparison with his Indian fellow manufacturer.

"The working hours in the Indian mills are from daybreak to sunset (a period of nearly 14 hours in the summer months), with 20 minutes to half an hour for meals at breakfast and dinner time; no half holiday being given on the Saturday.

"Sundays are working days, although some firms, especially European, stop alternate Sundays, and in some cases one Sunday a month.

"On these stopping days, however, the hands are required to come to clean their frames, being allowed to leave the mill at different times varying from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

"Native holidays vary greatly in different districts, and also owing to the castes of the preponderating workpeople. The average native holidays given are 15 in the year; but on only five of these are the hands allowed to remain away the whole day, on the remainder they are kept the usual time to do the necessary cleaning.

"The question of factory legislation has been shelved, and some time must elapse before another effort will be made, unless pressure be brought to bear from the Home Government. The moving spirit in promoting improved Indian factory legislation is a Mr. Sorabjee. S. Bengallee, a Parsee merchant, who is always to the front in every good work, but I am sorry to say he has not a great following in this particular movement.

“You are aware from the few clauses contained in the Act I had to carry out, my time was in a great measure taken up in recommending sanitary and economical alterations in the working of the mills, which I had no power to enforce, but which, I may state, were eagerly welcomed and carried out by both managers and proprietors. Since I resigned the inspection of the mills the work has been handed over to the collectors of the various districts; but this arrangement can only be of a temporary nature, as these gentlemen have other far more important duties to attend to, and cannot be expected to devote the requisite time to this work, nor have they the technical knowledge necessary to direct what parts of the mill-gearing and machinery should or should not be protected.

“Very few of the mills employ half-timers (if they can be so called, seeing that children 7 to 12 years of age are allowed to work nine hours a day), and as the fencing of machinery is now generally in a satisfactory state, so that my duties were comparatively light.

“The modern mills are of the most approved designs, being provided with rope-drawing engines by the best makers, shafting and gearing and machinery which could vie with any mill in England. Ring throstles are very popular and several large concerns have filled their spinning rooms with these frames.

“None of the mills are lighted with gas. Two or three some years ago were worked by electric light, but during my stay I never saw it used.

“There is, as is to be expected, a wide difference in the management of the various mills. Some are superintended exclusively by native managers, engineers, and spinning and carding masters.

“Parsees are, as a rule, employed in the better paid situations. A few factories, especially in the city of Bombay, are conducted with great ability; but in others, where the proprietor has little or no knowledge of the business, he often on the score of economy discharges his European overlookers, putting in their place incompetent natives, who soon bring about a lamentable result in the way of inferior and lessened production and a rapid depreciation of the machinery. I have known in one mill four changes of managers in six months, each more incapable than the preceding, and having only the most superficial knowledge of his duties. I remember going my rounds through the many rooms of the mill with one of these managers, and at the close of my inspection I entered various recommendations relating to fencing mule quadrants, driving wheels, and upright shafts in a book kept in the office for that purpose. He read my remarks and begged me to return with him into the mill and explain what I wanted guarding, as he did not know the names of any of the machines, excusing his want of knowledge on the ground of having only just been made manager, being promoted to this responsible position from a seat in a lawyer's office.

“A common and curious trait in the character of the native mill proprietor is his seeming indifference to the first cost of the plant and his intense dislike to spend a single rupee afterwards for necessary repairs. Owing to this (fortunately for the English machinist) the life of machinery in an Indian mill is not so long as it would be in an English mill.

“Many native speculators, with no conception of spinning, but with wild ideas of the fortunes to be made by starting a mill under any circumstances, will buy worn out frames by all manner of makers, filling their rooms with machines which will hardly turn, and soon come to grief. Many of these have come to me with open mouth, expressing the greatest astonishment at the result, and praying me to explain the reason of their failure.

“Regarding the profits made by these cotton spinning and manufacturing concerns, it will doubtless make the English masters envious when I say I know of more than one concern in the Presidency which has paid back all the subscribed capital in four years to the delighted and fortunate shareholders.

“Generally speaking, with fair management a good profit can be made every year, unless there has been a deficient cotton crop throughout the country. The greatest curse to the trade is the abominable system so generally followed by the native mill agents of deducting a per-centage for management on the *output*, whether the goods have been made to a profit or loss. Added to this injustice he frequently charges a commission on all coal and mill stores which are supplied to the factory, leaving the poor shareholder nothing except the knowledge that the agent is waxing rich whilst he is growing poor. In the face of these results it seems beyond comprehension that very little inducement seems requisite to persuade the native capitalist to take shares in ventures conducted on this basis.

“Until this iniquitous system is abolished the cotton trade in India must always be subject to over-production, and no united action can be taken to check a supply beyond a legitimate demand so long as these men hold the power they possess; their sole thought being to fill their own pockets at the expense of the shareholders, none being given to the condition and future prospects of the trade. The largest millowner is a Parsee millionaire, Sir Dinshaw Mameckjee Petit; he runs seven mills, all well-managed, many of them superintended without the aid of any European foreman. The factories owned by Mussulmen are seldom, if ever, insured, and one which has been built 20 years has never had a coat of paint applied to any of the woodwork. There is great speculation continually going on in mill shares, and with the exception of a few native concerns those under European management and direction find the most favour.

“Many of the mills up country use wood for fuel, but several masters recently have laid down coal burning boilers as the country round is becoming denuded of timber. All the coal consumed is imported from England.

“The position of the Indian cotton spinners and manufacturers is undoubtedly a strong one, owing to the many advantages which their situation affords.

“In a few words I may mention some, cheap and abundant labour, the raw material close at hand, many of the factories being in the heart of the cotton-growing districts, a ready market being found in the neighbourhood for all cloth without the intervention of middlemen, few strikes, and those of an unimportant nature, and trifling factory legislation not curtailing the working hours and employment of juvenile labour.

“The disadvantage may be summed up in the increased cost of engines, gearing, machinery, and coals owing to freight and carriage, more hands being required per spindle, although the ratio is ever on the decrease, restricted choice of competent overlookers, and occasional stoppage of the whole mill owing to a few of a certain caste taking their religious holiday. Twenty years ago 14 winders and pressers were employed on a pair of mules where seven or eight are now considered sufficient. The dry electric state of the atmosphere during the hot season in parts of the Mofussil renders damp cloths thrown over the laps at the back of carding engines and running water in troughs in every room, necessary to carry the cotton through the preparations.

“A curious feature in the management of a native mill is the large number of watchmen employed, often poor relations belonging to proprietors or managers, 14 to 16 being no uncommon complement for a single mill.

“Added to these there is the same trouble in getting hands together after a holiday as exists in England, and the immense damage caused by damp to machinery which is obliged to stand during the monsoon. Unless the premises be properly fitted with heating apparatus a single night's rain will cause every atom of steel and polished iron to be coated with rust.

“I should recommend inventors and makers of coal-saving appliances to pay special attention to Indian mills as a profitable field for the extension of their business, as the price of fuel is a great item in expenses, and any reduction in the consumption is hailed with delight by the large consumer.

“There is an immense difference in the yarn and cloth manufactured in the Presidency ; some being equal to the turn-out of our best English concerns, and others so outrageously bad and defective that how any firm can be induced to purchase it, at any price, exceeds my comprehension.

“With regard to the mill hands, there is no doubt in my mind that their hours of work are too protracted, their meal hours too short, and their holidays too few, but their lot compared with the average outdoor labourer is to be envied. They earn much better wages and are protected from the great heat of the sun and the heavy rains of the monsoon during the hours of work.

“Owing to the higher scale of income they are naturally better fed and clothed than the general run of natives. The great cause for apprehension is, that by allowing children to commence work

at such a tender age, and for such long hours, the factory operative race may, in course of time, sadly deteriorate in physique.

“In 1884 there were 44 cotton mills in Bombay city, containing 1,217,730 spindles, 12,135 looms employing 40,879 hands; and in the Mofussil 17 mills containing 274,404 spindles, 2,232 looms employing 9,049 hands.

“Since that time about 10 mills have been opened in Bombay and four in the Mofussil, making a total of 75 for the whole Presidency. The factories up country are situated as follows:—Ahmedabad nine, Surat four, Broach three, Nadiad one, Jalgaon one, Sholapur one, Hubli one, and Veramgaum one. The tendency now is to erect mills near the sea-coast, as the dry air up country renders spinning and weaving a difficult operation at certain seasons of the year.

“All the factories in the Presidency are built within easy distance of a line of railway; but the ground to be covered by an Inspector is very great, as one may judge, when I mention that it takes 32 hours by rail to reach the mill at Hubli from Bombay.

“Labour is abundant, and I see no difficulties ahead in the way of getting any number of workpeople, for the average native will work any number of hours for a trifling increase in his pay, and the conditions under which he is employed do not seem to be the matter of consideration to him even though they may materially affect his health. Women work usually shorter hours than men, beginning about 7 a.m. and leaving off at 5.30 p.m. Wages vary in different districts (Bombay paying more than inland stations). The average wages of a man in a cotton mill is from 10 to 20 rupees per month, and woman's from 7 to 9.

“Women are principally employed in reeling, winding, and cotton picking, and it is the exception to find them either in the card room or weaving shed. The native operative seems, whether from overwork or from natural aptitude, to be able to fall asleep a moment's notice. I have seen hands fast asleep on the mill floor directly they have thrown the strap off their machines and before some of their fellow hands have been able to get out of the mill doors.

“The meal question is a difficult one to legislate on owing to caste prejudice. Some are obliged by their religious tenets to eat at stated times, and if that opportunity is denied, they are obliged to fast for a long period.

“Different casts, will not eat together. I have always been obliged to be exceedingly careful whilst walking between frames during meal hours to avoid touching the person who might be taking his meals in the room, for if by accident I came in contact with them, they would not hesitate to throw their untasted food away.

“The general run of hands will not work with lower castes, and the latter have to be kept in certain parts of the room to themselves, and in some cases in a separate building.

“Many of the hands employed in Guzerat are so exceedingly dirty in their habits that I have been obliged to ask the proprietors

to order them out of the mill in batches, not allowing them to return until they were more decent and presentable. Washing seems actually to be a once a year business, and their hair is so matted that combing is out of the question. Their clothes, if they can be so-called, are simply filthy rags. These people belong to a gipsy tribe called Wagrís, and are largely employed in reeling in the towns of Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, and Neriad. Skin diseases and ophthalmia are very prevalent amongst this class, I have seen as many as 30 sufferers at work in one room. Scores of cotton ginning and pressing factories are scattered over the cotton-growing districts, but do not come under inspection, as 100 hands are not employed for more than three months in the year, the extremely busy season only lasting about seven weeks. Many of these places are a scandal as regards want of ventilation, awful dust, unprotected prime movers, and the protracted hours of work.

“ I will here give a few particulars of the evidence given before the Factory Commission by Rustomjee Framjee Wadia, manager of the Pachora Press and Ginning Factory at Khándish :—

“ “ I know of one ginning factory of 40 gins where there are only four doors and no windows. The length of this factory (the walls of which are chunam) is 120 feet, and the doors 7 feet by 4.

“ “ The management of the engines is generally not in competent hands. They are chiefly worked by those who only know how to produce steam, and who know absolutely nothing about proper level, soundness, the proper fitting of the several parts, steadiness, cleaning of the boiler, &c.

“ “ I myself know several factories where the person in charge is quite unfit for his duties.

“ “ The engines also are often worked when out of order, and, being under 10-h.p., they are never examined by the boiler inspector. The boilers often are not fit for use. In many cases boilers rejected by the larger factories are bought and used by the smaller factories. I deal in machinery, and have got a large establishment in Bombay. I have disposed of some of these rejected boilers which were quite unfit for use, but I got my money. The ——— Mill has just rejected a boiler which has been bought by my firm. Both I and the consulting engineer in my office examined this boiler, and we found a plate absolutely curved in the dome where the water stands. It was most fortunate we made this examination. I have rejected this boiler as being unfit to work at 40 lbs. pressure. I tested it with both water and steam. I have not sold this boiler, but it is now on sale.

“ “ It is my opinion that five sevenths of these small ginning factories are in a dangerous condition.

“ “ In ordinary seasons, that is when work is not very pressing, the engine starts between 4 and 5 a.m. and 7, 8, or 9 p.m. without any stoppage during the day. The hands work continuously all these hours, and are relieved by one another for meals. In busy seasons, that is in March and April, the gins and presses some-

times work day and night, and the same set of hands work both night and day, with half an hour's rest in the evening. The same set continue working day and night for about eight days. When the hands have been working day and night for about eight days, and it is impossible to go on longer, another set of hands are procured from Bombay, if they can be found. In this case the work is distributed between the old and new sets of workers, half working all night and half working all day.

“ ‘More women are employed in gins than in presses. Both the men and the women come to the factory at 3 a.m. as they have no idea of the time, and they wish to make sure that they are at the factory door by the time it opens at 4 a.m. I have 40 gins in one of my factories at Páchora, and I have only 40 women attending to these 40 gins. I have only eight spare women, I never allow these women off the gins. I am not alone in this respect, it is the general system. There is no change of hands except at meal hours. The women, who work from 4 a.m. to 10 p.m., are paid 3 to 4 annas per day. (There are 16 annas in a rupee, which is equivalent to 2s.) All the factories pay at this rate; sometimes we pay our hands 6 pies as a bonus (12 pies to one anna). There is no work in the district at which these poor women can get employment.

“ ‘We work these long hours from the 15th of November till the 31st of May, but only about 10 days in each month. Sometimes we work day and night for two months, but in this case we employ two sets of labourers. We employ no children. When the wages are so low for the adults there is no advantage in employing children. I certainly would recommend that legislation should be extended to these factories. I am personally largely interested in this matter, being a proprietor, secretary, and treasurer. I should like to see these ginning factories worked only 12 hours a day, as we could then charge double rates for ginning the cotton, and, of course, we could pay our labourers better wages; but if the Government forced us to pay our labourers more wages, without restricting our hours, we should be obliged to charge the merchants higher rates. The hands who work these long hours frequently die.’

“The above evidence speaks for itself, and needs no words of mine to convince the public that legislation is needed for this class of factories.

“Mills are increasing at a great pace. During my stay in Bombay, a period of four years, about 18 new ones were started, and a great number of concerns enlarged those already erected, or built sheds for reeling or warehouse, to enable them to turn out these departments in order to make room for more spinning and carding.

“Other industries are springing up in all directions. Flour mills have been started so rapidly that the supply has greatly exceeded the present demand, and shares in these concerns have become a drug on the market.

“Seed crushing, oil mills, foundries, and dye works are increasing in the Presidency; but no machinists have any footing, and all the cotton machinery has to be imported. Very little use has, up to the present time, been made of the enormous water power which is available in many parts, although the Government, alive to these advantages, have offered great inducements to promoters of new works, but they are slow to seize the opportunity.

“I foresee in the future, huge fortunes to be made by adventurous and plucky manufacturers, who will turn these great natural means of motive power to a practical use. My remarks do not, of course, apply to those wide, tearing torrents which for three months only during the year would be available, but to those rivers which are always flowing, and never fail in the driest season.

“The position of many of the English managers in India is an enviable one, and would surprise men in like situations at home. Some receive 1,000*l.* a year with free bungalow, gas, water, coal, and medical attendance, and many from 400*l.* to 750*l.* with like perquisites. I should, however, wish the English manager, who has any idea of trying his luck in India, to understand that it is not all gold that glitters.

“Many have to return with broken health, not being able to stand the climate; others have to pay away half and sometimes all their savings in sending for and sending back their families, for it is the exception when wives and children can remain for any considerable time without returning to England to recruit. We will not allude to those who are carried off with a rapidity which would startle the good folks at home, by cholera, heat, apoplexy, and other sudden and fatal diseases. There are expenses which must be incurred, such as a carriage and horse, frequent journeys to the hill stations to avoid the heat of the plains, and lastly, the reduced value of the rupee which, from a buying value of 2*s.* in India, is worth only 1*s.* 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* when it reaches England. All managers, engineers, carding and spinning masters, who think of engaging for India should be careful to have their agreements properly drawn up, and not forget that the items of passage to and from India, medical attendance, free bungalow, part of wages to be sent home at full rates of exchange, should be included or left out according to the terms agreed upon.

“Some of the men who have engaged have been driven away from their situations owing to the native masters requiring them to make so much overtime, besides insisting on their devoting their holidays to overlooking repairs being made in the mill.

“I give these hints hoping that they may have the effect in the future of leading to proper understandings between employer and employed.

“I cannot refrain from here acknowledging the kind reception I met with at the hands of masters and managers; no obstacles

were ever thrown in my way, and every facility afforded me in the prosecution of my duties. I seldom, if ever, made any recommendation which I thought would tend to the better conduct of the mill or amelioration of the condition of the workpeople which did not at once receive the sanction and adoption of the master.

“Difficulties would arise in the way of prosecution, I give one instance. On my way to inspect a mill in Guzerat I noticed a group of small children squatting on the roadside. As I approached them the leader of the band presented me with a written petition asking me to inquire into their grievances.

“The paper stated that these lads, whose ages varied from eight to twelve, had been for months employed over hours, and had not been allowed the legal time for meals. It went on to say that the master, a well known rich miser, had deducted half the amount due to them in wages on various pretexts, and that he was then owing them the remainder. I took the children to the Government bungalow, where the children separately made their statements to the assistant collector, he taking down the particulars. A prosecution followed in due course, and when in court I called these children as my witnesses to prove the case, they one and all swore that their former declarations were entirely false, and that their master was a kind and good man who always treated them with the greatest consideration. There was no doubt in the minds of the magistrate, my own, and the police that these children had all been frightened into making this denial of their first statements; but as their master was the only large employer of labour in the district a quarrel with him meant semi-starvation.

“Fortunately I was able to prove one case of overtime, and got a substantial fine; but no conviction in the 14 others was possible under the circumstances.

“Jute manufacturing is carried on almost exclusively in Calcutta; the only jute mill in Bombay being converted during my stay into a cotton-go-down and the machinery shipped to Calcutta. Many of the hands are provident and put together sufficient to buy a small piece of land in their native country, leaving it to be cultivated by some members of their family; whilst others, having put by their savings for long weary months, go to their birth-place, feed a lot of lazy Brahmins for the edification of their souls, returning (having spent their all on these drones) to their work again without a rupee. The great proportion of the mill hands of Bombay are drawn from the Southern Marathi country, and are a quiet, harmless, hard working lot, falling an easy prey to the grasping native money-lender or marwaris, who lies in waiting for them at the mill door, making tempting offers, and who, once on the track, does not leave his victim until he has dispoiled him of his all. They charge as interest from one to three annas per rupee per month, there being 16 annas to a rupee.

“Three quarters of the yarn spun in India is sent to China in the bundle, the remainder being manufactured into cloth and disposed of in various parts of the country. In case of a war with China the cotton industry in India would for the time utterly collapse, as there are so few markets open to their goods. The Chamber of Commerce in Bombay is now directing its efforts to remedy this position of affairs. The temperature in some of the mills, especially just before the burst of the monsoon, is very oppressive. I have seen 117° registered in a spinning room in Broach.

“In Bombay city, besides the cotton mills and founderies, there are two immense dyeing establishments and one silk mill, making goods for the Rangoon market. Several of the mills manufacture towels, sheets, hosiery, &c.

“Another hint to managers intending to take up a situation in India.

“I should not advise any man to think of emigrating who has not a perfect control over himself in the way of drink. Living in such a furnace, the enforced solitary life as regards meeting with his fellow countrymen, frequent periods of depression owing to being separated from his family, and the effects of the trying climate, all conduce to habits of intemperance, and the many loafers whom one meets with and is pestered by prove how many have succumbed who have started with fair and even bright prospects.

“I do not think that more serious accidents are reported than at home from a work of the same size, but the slight accidents are of more frequent occurrence. It is often found impossible, owing to the superstition of the relatives, to keep an injured person in the hospital, and several have been removed who were rapidly recovering from their injuries by a mob who have hurried the patient to the magic man. He, having waved a few peacock feathers over him and plastered the wound with dung, saying at the time a few prayers, often leaves him to die.”

I have quoted at considerable length reports made to me by Superintending Inspectors and Inspectors of districts.

These reports embrace matters arising in various parts of the kingdom. The information contained in them has been collected with infinite pains and care. The reports are not only interesting in their relations to the districts from which they emanate, but many of them deal with details which have an important bearing upon subjects of general discussion and consideration.

I gladly avail myself of the opportunity of bearing warm testimony to the assiduity of the whole body of Inspectors, and the earnestness with which duties are performed, duties

which at times commence at 5.30 a.m. and at other times end at 11 p.m. and midnight.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEXR. REDGRAVE.

The Right Hon.
The Secretary of State for the
Home Department.

APPENDIX No. 1.

RETURN of PROSECUTIONS for OFFENCES against the FACTORY and WORKSHOP ACT, 1878, in the Year ended 31st October 1887.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richards.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 19	Jas. Swithenbank, woollen spinning and weaving, Morley, near Leeds.	F. Ellis, John Wormald, J. H. Wheatley, and J. Asquith, Esqs., Police Court, Dewsbury.	Neglecting to report to the Inspector an accident to J. W. Tolson, aged 13, by which he was unable to return to his work within 48 hours.	-	0 10 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 26	Slater Bros., woollen manufacturers, Yeadon, near Leeds.	Ayscough Fawkes Wm. Fison, W. H. Rawson, Esqs., and Major Middleton, Police Court, Otley.	Employing three young persons more than seven working days without certificates of fitness.	3 0 0	2 4 0	Two had worked two months and one three months.
"	"	"	Making a false entry in the register book of the first day of employment of the same three young persons.	9 0 0	1 4 0	
" 29	Morris Cohen, Jew tailor, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two females on Saturday, 6th November, he having elected to work women on Sundays.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Dec. 13	Alfred Chapman, cabinet maker, York.	Lord Mayor and Wm. Dove, Esq., Guildhall, York.	Employing three young persons more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	0 3 0	1 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 13	Fredk. Tom Leronby, printer, York.	Lord Mayor and Wm. Dove, Esq., Guildhall, York.	Employing one young person more than seven work-days without certificate of fitness.	-	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs on suggestion from the Bench.
" 15	Herman Friend (of the Jewish persuasion), tailor, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq. S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two women and one male young person on Sunday, 7th November, he having elected to work on Saturdays.	3 0 0	1 6 6	
" 20	W. Handley, file maker, Leeds.	" "	Employing one young person and one child more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without school certificate for previous week.	-	0 4 6	Dismissed on payment of costs; Defendant produced a certificate from clerk to School Board exempting him from attendance at school, but stating he was qualified for half-time; Defendant believed from this that he could work half-time without attending school.
" 24	Robinson, Smith, Riley, & Co., Guiseley, near Leeds.	Ayscough Fawkes, Esq., Major Middleton, and J. Garnett, Esq., Police Court, Otley.	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate of attendance at school for previous week.	0 10 0	0 15 4	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 17	Thos. Thompson, rope and twine spinner, Thirsk.	Hon. G. E. Lascelles and Capt. Turton, Police Court, Thirsk.	Employing a child of 11 years of age otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	0 0 6	0 10 6	
" 19	Thos. Foulds, cotton manufacturer, Colne.	H. W. Hartley, Esq., Capt. Handsley, and Ed. Ecroyd, Esq., Police Court, Colne.	Employing two children more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 14 0	
" 28	Harrop and Wilson, worsted coating manufacturers, Bramley, near Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing nine women to 7.30 p.m. on 20th December 1886.	9 0 0	3 3 0	These women were employed in "mending" worsted coatings, and had also been employed to 7.30 p.m. on 17th December.
"	"	"	Employing the same nine women to 6.12 p.m. on 21st December 1886.	9 0 0	2 0 6	
Feb. 5	Makins and Bean, drapers, Bridlington Quay.	Rev. Rich. Henry Foord, Rev. Chas. W. Hudson, Jas. Alfred Jameson, Jas. Hudson, and George Wright, Esqs., Police Court, Bridlington.	Employing four women until 11.30 p.m. on 16th December 1886.	8 0 0	2 4 0	
Mar. 4	Walter Conyers, currier, Armley, near Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Neglecting to send notice of fatal accident to H.M. Inspector.	2 10 0	0 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 31	J. H. Causfield, printer, Idle, near Leeds.	Theo. Peel, Esq., Major Middleton, Col. Hirst, Lawrence Hardy, and Arnold Forster, Esqs., Police Court, Bradford.	Employing his son, aged 12, more than seven working days without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	"	"	Employing his son, aged 12, otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	James Mann, of Idle, step-father of Helen Perrow.	"	Neglecting to cause his step-daughter, aged 12, to attend school.	0 5 0	0 9 0	A small penalty only was asked for, as the parents are poor.
April 1	John Wilman, cabinet-maker, Holbeck Lane, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
"	W. Crossley, tanner and currier, Woodhouse Street, Leeds.	"	Employing one young person more than seven work-days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	Jos. Henry, iron founder, Manor Road, Leeds.	"	Employing two young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	0 17 0	
"	William Wigglesworth, as parent of Helen Wigglesworth, Bradley near Skipton.	T. H. Ingham, John Slingsby, Esqs., and Major Middleton, Town Hall, Skipton.	Neglecting to cause his daughter Helen to attend school.	0 1 0	0 11 6	A nominal penalty only was asked for on account of the man's poverty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 18	Isaac Abrahams, Jew, baker, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four young persons on Sunday after 2 p.m.	2 0 0	1 14 0	He was cautioned on the preceding week not to work the young persons after 2 p.m.
" 19	C. M. North & Co., box-makers, Hull.	C. Travis, Esq., S.M., Police Court, Hull.	Employing two young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 13 6	Two informations, one penalty only. Costs only in one case.
"	John Wood, wood-turner, Hull.	"	Neglecting to send notice to inspector of an accident to James Daddy, aged 14, whose right hand was cut off by a circular saw on the 9th February.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
"	Fredk. Martin, box-maker, Hull.	"	Employing a young person more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	-	0 4 6	One information. The Inspector found this same boy at work last autumn, and on the present visit he told the Inspector that he had been working ever since last autumn, but in Court he swore that he had only been employed three days before the Inspector's visit. Inspector therefore withdrew the case and paid the costs.
May 2	Oldfield, Brooke & Co., letter-press printers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons more than seven work days without certificates of fitness.	1 10 0	0 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date,	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 9	Shipley Industria Co-operative Co., Limited, Shipley.	Major Middleton and Colonel Hirst, Court House, Bradford.	Employing three young persons over-time in dress-making without sending any vouchers.	3 0 0	1 11 6	This had been done once a week since 1st January.
" 16	Geo. Robinson, saw-mill proprietor, Hull.	E. C. Twiss, Esq., S.M., Police Court, Hull.	Employing two young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Charles Johnson & Co., starch and blue manufacturers, Hull.	"	Employing a child without school certificate for previous week.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Employing same child and seven young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 18 6	A penalty only in one case; judgment respited in the others on payment of costs.
" 17	Mrs. G. H. Teale, dress-maker, Yeadon, near Leeds.	C. T. Wilkinson, Esq., Major Middleton, J. Garnett and J. Duncan, Esqs., and Captain Dawson, Police Court, Otley.	Employing four women before 8 a.m. on 26 May last.	0 1 4	1 18 8	
July 18	Mrs. Mary L. Dalton, feather cleaner, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing four women after 8 p.m., until 10 p.m.	1 6 0	1 14 0	
"	Rayner and Taylor, wool-len manufacturers, Leeds.	"	Employing one young person more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Rickards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 28	Benj. Thornton, woollen manufacturer, Idle, near Leeds.	Theophilus Peel, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Hirst, C.B., and E. P. Arnold-Fors-ter, Esq., Police Court, Bradford.	Employing five women after 6 p.m. on the 19th April, 1887.	2 10 0	3 2 6	
"	J. E. Lynn, dressmaker, Hull.	E. C. Twiss, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Hull.	Employing four women overtime without sending voucher for overtime.	1 0 0	4 2 0	One penalty of 1l. and judgment respited in 18 cases on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Employing 15 women after 4 p.m. on 11th June.			
Aug. 10	J. Dodgshun & Co., wool-len manufacturers, Leeds.	Wm. Bruce, Esq., S.M., Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a young person more than seven work-days without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	Rhodes Bros., finishers, Frizinghall.	Samuel Ackroyd, Edward Wade, Thos. Hill, and Robert Milligan, Esqs., Town Hall, Bradford.	Employing two young persons more than 13 work days without certificates of fitness	0 8 0	0 18 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs. Two informations.
"	Francis Witty, rope and twine spinners, Hun-manby.	Rev. J. Foord, Rev. C. Hudson, and Col. Hud-son, Police Court, Brid-lington.	Employin a child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets, or on alternate days.	1 0 0	0 12 0	This being the second conviction against Defendant for illegal employment, the penalty was fixed at 1l.
Sept. 19	John Boocock, tanner, Leeds.	Major Middleton and Alderman Bower, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing a young person more than seven work-days without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 6	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richards—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 19	Milner and Horner, wood-turners, Leeds.	Major Middleton and Alderman Bower, Town Hall, Leeds.	Employing two young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	1 1 0	0 19 0	
"	E. J. Rawlins & Co., paint and varnish manufacturers, Leeds.	" "	Employing a young person more than seven work-days without certificate of fitness.	0 10 6	0 9 6	
Oct. 17	Geo. Johnson, brick manufacturer, Morley.	Wm. Blakeley and Thos. Taylor, Esqs., Police Court, Dewsbury.	Employing a young person more than seven work-days without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
" 21	Hugh Claughton, boot manufacturer, Guiseley.	Ayscough Fawkes and Wm. Fison, Esqs., Major Middleton, and W. H. Rawson, Esq., Police Court, Otley.	Employing two young persons more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 1 0	
"	" "	" "	Making false entry of first day of employment of two young persons.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
" 28	Jesse Cooke, wool-comber, Keighley.	John Briggs, Jos. Craven, Jas. Haggas, and Lister Marriner, Esqs., Police Court, Keighley.	Neglecting to report an accident to William Roff, by which his thumb was torn off.	1 0 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Fitton.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 4	James Savory, agricultural implement maker, Tewkesbury.	B. T. Moore, Esq., the Mayor, and W. Allard, Esq., Tewkesbury Town Hall.	Neglecting to report an accident by which a man's arm was broken in putting on a strap to drum.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
"	"	"	Employing a youth under 17 years of age from 7 a.m. till 2 p.m., and not allowing proper time for meals, and employing for more than five hours without a meal.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
July 21	H. J. Wilson, steam brick-yard, Hereford.	E. E. Borley, Esq. (Chairman), the Deputy Mayor, and T. H. Morley, Esq., Shire Hall, Hereford Petty Sessions.	Employing a youth for over three weeks without entering name in register.	0 5 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing same youth, under 16 years of age, without obtaining surgeon's certificate.	-	0 4 6	The Magistrates' clerk asked me to pay this sum as he entered the case as "dismissed." I only withdrew the case after repeated request from the Magistrates, who asked me to adjourn the case that there might be opportunity for the lad to be certified by the surgeon.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lutkeman.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 3	Harris Bluestone, tailor, 111, Christian Street, Commercial Road, E.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having employed two females after 10 o'clock on Thursday, 13th January 1887.	6 0 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Having employed his wife and daughter for same time on same day.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Issac Cheroski, tailor, 14, Berners Street, Com- mercial Road, E.	"	Having employed a woman after 4 o'clock on Sunday, 2nd January 1887.	Dismissed	0 4 0	Case taken upon complaint of woman, whose evidence was overborne by that of three others.
" 22	William G. Stoneham & Co., Limited, bookbind- ers, Pear Tree Court, E.C.	John Hosack, Esq., Clerk- enwell Police Court.	Having on 27th January, and for six months previously, employed a child without certificate of fitness and after refusal by certifying surgeon.	1 10 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed the said child without sending her to school, and as a full timer.	1 10 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a young person for three months without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 4 0	
Mar. 11	Frederic Wright, news- paper printer, East Stockwell Street, Col- chester.	Egerton Green (Chair- man) and J. K. Harvey, Esqs., Town Hall, Col- chester.	Having failed to keep a register in the prescribed form and with the pre- scribed particulars of young persons employed in his factory.	Dismissed	0 9 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakenham—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 11	Frederic Wright, newspaper printer, East Stockwell Street, Colchester.	Egerton Green (Chairman) and J. K. Harvey, Esqs., Town Hall, Colchester.	For employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
"	"	"	For having employed three young persons after 10 of the clock at night on Monday, 7th February.	0 7 6	1 13 0	
"	"	"	For having employed three young persons after 10 of the clock at night on Friday, the 11th February.	0 7 6	1 13 0	
" 15	Joseph John Ashburner & Co., tooth brush manufacturers, 390, Hackney Road, E.	James Lennox Hannay, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having employed three young persons for months without certificates of fitness.	6 0 0	0 12 0	
April 5	Darling and Son, letter-press printers, Great St. Thomas Apostle.	The Lord Mayor, Mansion House.	Having employed a young person on Saturday, 12th March, to 8.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 0 0	
"	"	"	Having employed two young persons after 8 p.m., to wit until 9 p.m. on the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th March, without affixing the special exception notices or sending registers of said overtime to an inspector.	2 10 0	1 3 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 5	Darling and Son, letter-press printers, Great St. Thomas Apostle.	The Lord Mayor, Mansion House.	Having employed two young persons likewise on the 7th, 8th, 9th March for one, and 9th, 10th, 11th for the other.	1 10 0	0 14 0	
"	Hyman Kosky, tailor, 60, Charlotte Street, White-chapel.	Franklin Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Having on Thursday, 24th March, employed a young person after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	And a woman likewise	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Frank C. Harris, straw hat manufacturer, Wellington Street, Luton.	Henry Blundell (Mayor), A. F. Webster, and J. Cumberland, Esqs., Boro' Court House, Luton.	Having on Friday, 25th March, employed a male young person and three females after 10 p.m., to wit, until 20 minutes to 11 p.m.	0 10 0	-	Three visits were made in two days, and the occupier promised to conform to the limit of 10 p.m. if I condoned previous illegalities.
"	Alfred Warren, straw hat manufacturer, 38, Bute Street, Luton.	"	Having on Friday, 25th March, employed five females after 10 p.m., to wit, until 10 minutes past 11 o'clock.	0 12 6	-	Three visits were made here on the 24th and 25th March, the second at 9.30 p.m., when I filled up the overtime register. I was promised that work should cease at 10 p.m.
"	Davies and Fluck, straw hat manufacturers, 44, Bute Street, Luton.	"	Having employed five females on Friday, 25th March, after 9.30 p.m., to wit, until 10 minutes to 10 p.m.	0 12 6	-	Here also two visits were made on the 25th; the proper form was duly filled up and signed, but work continued notwithstanding.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 20	Johnson T. Willis, straw hat manufacturer, 3, Bute Street, Luton.	Henry Blundell (Mayor), A. F. Webster, and J. Cumberland, Esqs., Boro' Court House, Luton.	Having on Friday, 18th March, em- ployed a child under the age of 13 years from 9 a.m. to 8.7 p.m. and did so for a fortnight previously.	Dismissed	- -	It was proved by three witnesses that the child so worked. She swore that she told defendant she was not 13; that he asked her on. The Defendant examined the child, but child firmly told Bench that she said she was not 13. The Bench dismissed on the ground that Defendant had not had time to make necessary inquiries.
May 3	Gershon Harris, tailor, 43, Grey Eagle Street, Spitalfields.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Police Court.	Having on Sunday, the 3rd day of April, employed three females after 4 of the clock.	9 0 0	0 12 0	It was shown that this occupier had been frequently visited and instructed, and on the 9th No- vember last his papers upon Sunday labour were filled up and signed, and he was fully instructed thereon.
"	Samuel Abrahams, tailor, 47, Brick Lane.	"	Having on Sunday, the 3rd day of April, employed three females after the hour of 4 of the clock.	3 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Adolph Kesner, tailor, 75, Commercial Street, E.	"	Having on Sunday, the 3rd day of April, employed three females after the hour of 4 of the clock.	3 0 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 20	Theodor Mahring, (tailor, 31, Helmet Road, St. Luke's, E.C.	Thos. Irwin Barstow, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having employed six females on Saturday, 30th April, after 4 o'clock, to wit, until 6 of the clock.	12 0 0	1 4 0	This man was forgiven last year, and also on the previous evening, for illegal employment. His promise not to offend again was not believed in, and a visit was made next day.
Aug. 9	Messrs. Batey & Co., Limited, mineral water manufacturers, Kingsland Road.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Police Court.	Having on Sunday 10th July 1887 employed nine young persons in their factory and for three hours after visit by H.M. Inspector.	4 10 0	1 18 0	
" 30	Messrs. Harwood and Johnson, glass bottle manufacturer, Stock Orchard Street, Calendonian Road, N.	Thos. Irwin Barstow, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having neglected to affix in their factory an Abstract of the Factory Act.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having neglected to keep and produce a register of young persons, &c.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a young person for a period exceeding seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	Wm. Thos. Williamson, brick manufacturer, Green Lanes, N.	"	Having neglected to affix in his factory a prescribed Abstract of the Factory Act.	1 0 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 30.	Mr. Thos. Williamson, brick manufacturer, Green Lanes, N.	Thos. Irwin Barstow, Esq., Clerkenwell Police Court.	Having neglected to give notice to an Inspector or to the certifying surgeon of an accident which happened on 1st July to the engine driver, by which he lost his foot.	1 0 0	0 16 6	
Sept. 16	Emmanuel Koenig, cigar manufacturer, 8, King Street, Finsbury, E.C.	Henry Jeffreys Bushby, Esq., Worship Street Police Court.	Having on the 18th August and for months previously employed a child and two young persons without certificates of fitness.	9 0 0	0 12 0	
Oct. 4	Head and Mark, printers, Fleet Lane.	Alderman Savory, Guildhall.	Having employed a child under 14 for nine weeks without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a child for four weeks and two female young persons for six weeks without certificates of fitness.	0 3 0	0 13 0	
"	Adam Cooke, printer, Queen's Buildings, Old Bailey.	"	Having employed a child under 14 for four months, without a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed a young person likewise.	0 1 0	0 4 0	
"	Whiten and Sergeant, book binders, 24, Old Bailey.	"	Having employed a child under 14 for nine months without a certificate of fitness.	3 0 0	0 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lakeman—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	Whiten and Sergeant, book-binder, 24, Old Bailey.	Alderman Savory, Guildhall.	Having employed another child and six young persons for six and seven months likewise.	0 7 0	1 8 0	
" 8	Messrs. Baddeley and Reynolds, die sinkers and embossers, 22, Queen's Buildings, Old Bailey.	Alderman Tyler, Guildhall, City of London.	Having employed a young person for 12 months without a certificate of fitness, the said young person having been illegally employed at last visit.	3 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Having employed three other young persons likewise for periods of four, three, and two months.	0 3 0	0 12 0	
" 28	Messrs. Metcalfe & Co., letterpress printers, 3, Grocers' Hall Court.	Sir Robert Carden, Bart., Mansion House.	Having employed a young person for nearly a year without a certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 2 6	
"	"	"	Having employed the said young person from 8 a.m. on the 4th October to 1 o'clock on the 5th October.	-	0 2 6	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Beadon.</i>	0 10 0		
Dec. 2	The Dorset Iron Foundry (Company), Poole, Dorset.	W. D. Dugdale (Mayor) and W. Pearce, Esqs., Poole, Dorset.	Two young persons employed without being entered on the register.			
"	"	"	Same over seven days without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Beadon—cont.</i>			
July 3	The Portsmouth Mineral Water Company.	E. Martin Wells and Geo. Curtis, Esqs., Portsmouth.	A young person employed on a Sunday -	1 0 0	0 12 6	
Aug. 2	James Gerard, mineral water maker, Spa Road, Southampton.	J. S. Cooksey and Alfred Pegler, Esqs., Southampton (Borough).	A young person employed in his factory on a Sunday.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	Same after 2 p.m. on a Saturday	1 0 0	1 14 0	{The boys were employed till 10 o'clock at night on the Saturday.
"	"	"	Another young person employed on a Sunday.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	Same after 2 p.m. on a Saturday	1 0 0		
"	T. S. Salmon and Son, tea merchants, &c., King's Road, Reading.	T. L. Walford and George Palmer, Esqs., Reading.	One child and five young persons employed without certificate of fitness.	3 0 0		
"	"	"	Three young persons not entered on the register.	1 2 6	4 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Beadon—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 25	Yates & Co., Royal Carpet Factory, Wilton.	The Earl of Pembroke and H. J. S. Swaine, Esq., Salisbury.	Child employed without school certificate.	0 10 0		Child's attendance had been very bad for some months, and firm warned several times before.
"	"	"	Child employed without having made up deficient attendances for previous week.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	A young person employed over seven days without certificates of fitness.	0 1 0	2 6 0	
"	"	"	Another young person employed over seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 1 0		Young persons had been employed since August 8th.
Jan. 15	Wells and Venn, hosiery manufacturers, Station Street, Nottingham.	Robert Evans and F. W. Parsons, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald.</i> Employing three young persons after 7 p.m. on Wednesday the 22nd December.	1 10 0	1 10 0	
Feb. 15	Henry Godber & Co., hosiery manufacturers, Farmer's Factory, Nottingham.	John Turney (Mayor) and S. H. Sands, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a woman after 7 p.m. on Friday the 21st January.	0 10 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 17	John Briggs, hosiery manufacturer, Sutton-in-Ashfield.	T. H. Oakes, Esq., and Capt. Salmon, Police Court, Mansfield.	Employing a child after 6 p.m. on Friday, the 11th February.	-	0 10 6	Mr. Briggs had only been in business a few months and had never been visited before, so I did not ask for a large penalty.
"	Frank Tudsbury, hosiery manufacturer, Sutton-in-Ashfield.	"	Employing four young persons after 6 p.m. on Friday, the 11th February.	-	2 0 0	The Magistrates inflicted penalties "including costs," and the clerk said the expenses amounted to the exact sum.
Apr. 27	William Squires, baker, Radford Road, Nottingham.	E. Pratt and W. Sulley, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a young person at 3.10 a.m. -	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	James Gott, baker, Crocus Street, Nottingham.	"	Employing a young person at 4.30 a.m. -	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	Henry Aulsebrook, baker, Coldham Street, Nottingham.	"	Employing a young person at 5.10 a.m. -	0 10 0	0 10 0	
May 20	Samuel Levi, tailor, Bow Street, Nottingham.	John Barber and Henry Ashwell, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing a young person on Monday, the 18th April, being the day substituted for Saturday half-holiday, after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman on Monday, the 18th April, being the day substituted for Saturday half-holiday, after 4 o'clock in the afternoon.	0 10 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Oswald—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 20	Philip Blee, perambulator manufacturer, Chard Street, New Basford.	W. E. Dobson, Esq., and Alderman Burton, Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two women after 7 p.m. on Wednesday, the 8th June.	0 10 0	1 0 0	
Aug. 10	David Morton, bleacher, Sneinton Hill Works, Nottingham.	Edward Gripper and William Lambert, Esqs., Guildhall, Nottingham.	Employing two young persons without obtaining surgical certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	1 0 0	
" 11	William Carter, agent to S. and G. Frisby, brick-makers, Mansfield.	W. S. Coke, Esq., Sir Arthur Need, Captain Need, R.N., and H. J. Greenhalgh, Esq., Mansfield Petty Sessions.	Employing two children who had not passed the standard (5th) required by the byelaws of the Mansfield School Committee. Elementary Education Act, 1880, s. 4.	1 0 0 Including costs.	-	Mr. Frisby was prepared to prove that he had directed Carter to carry out the Act, and I therefore laid the information against the latter under Section 39 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould.</i>			
Nov. 15	Dredge & Co., box-makers, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.	J. Bushby, Esq., Police Magistrate, Worship Street Police Court.	Employing two young persons after 10 p.m.	2 0 0	0 8 0	
" 17	Austin, Wood & Co., type-founders, Parkfield Street, Islington, N.	T. J. Barstow, Esq., Police Magistrate, Clerkenwell Police Court.	Employing five young persons without surgical certificates.	0 5 0	} 1 2 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register with prescribed particulars.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 11	T. B. Rowe & Co., soap manufacturers, Brentford.	J. Hogarth, Esq., General Nelson, Police Court, Brentford.	Employing three young persons more than seven work-days without surgical certificates.	0 13 6	0 16 6	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register, &c.	0 4 6	0 5 6	
1887.						
Jan. 14	Arliss Andrews, letter-press printer, 31, Museum Street, W.C.	John Bridge, Esq., Bow Street Police Court.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	0 2 0	0 8 0	One case withdrawn. Costs, 4s., paid by prosecutor.
"	"	"	Failing to keep register in prescribed form.	0 1 0	0 2 0	
"	George Frederick Sutton, sauce manufacturer, 35, Penton Place, Pentonville, W.C.	John Hosack, Esq., Police Clerkenwell Court.	Employing four young persons and four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 20th November 1886.	8 0 0	1 4 0	
"	Benham and Sons, engineers, Wigmore Street, Marylebone.	Albert de Ratzen, Esq., Marylebone Police Court.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	0 15 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Failing to keep register in prescribed form.	0 5 0	0 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould.</i>			
Mar. 11	H. y. Crowe, music printer, 36, Tottenham Court Road, W.	J. Mansfield, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Marlbro' Street.	Employing a child under 13 without school certificate.			
"	"	"	Employing same child without certificate from certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without certificate from certifying surgeon.			
"	"	"	Failing to keep register, &c.			
Apr. 14	Geo. Osborne Barrett & Co., manufacturing confectioners, Shepherdess Walk, City Road, N.	H. J. Bushby, Esq., Police Magistrate, Worship Street Police Court.	Employing four young persons for more than 13 work-days without surgical certificates.	3 0 0	0 16 0	One penalty; three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
May 5	T. H. Croager, firewood manufacturer, Georgiana Street, N.W.	R. H. Barstow, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court.	Employing five young persons for more than 13 work-days without surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 2 0	A penalty in two cases, the rest withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	"	"	Failing to keep registers, &c.	-	-	
June 11	Benjamin Darvill, Corn Miller, Marsh Green, High Wycombe.	George Wheeler and Henry Wheeler, Esqs., Town Hall, High Wycombe.	Neglecting to fence waterwheel	-	0 14 0	Ordered to fence within three weeks.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount		REMARKS.
				of Penalty.	of Costs.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Gould—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 11	Chemists Mineral Waters Company, Limited, 45 Gifford Street, N.	J. Hosack, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Employing six women after 8 p.m., beginning at 6 a.m.	2 0 0	1 4 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of above costs; 6s. paid by H.M. Inspector to witnesses.
Aug. 11	F. Putzen, tailor, 31, Theobald's Road, W.C.	J. Hosack, Esq., Police Magistrate, Police Court, Clerkenwell.	Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 0 0	Four cases withdrawn on payment of above costs; 5s. paid by H.M. Inspector to witnesses.
" 12	Sharland and Bella, chocolate makers, Holborn Buildings, E.C.	Mr. Alderman Savory, Guildhall Police Court.	Employing six young persons more than 13 work-days without certificates from certifying surgeon.	1 0 0	1 10 0	10s. in two cases; four withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 16	Sarah Young, dressmaker, 20, Mount Street, W.	J. Mansfield, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marlbro' Street Police Court.	Employing six females after 10 p.m. -	3 3 0	1 4 0	
" 17	Spencer, Turner, and Bolero, dressmakers, Lisson Grove, N.W.	A. de Rutzen, Esq., Police Magistrate, Marylebone Police Court.	Employing seven women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	1 8 0	Penalty in first case; costs in remainder. Case was adjourned from 17th to 24th, point being raised as to whether overtime could be worked on a Saturday.
Sept. 7	Madame Rose, dressmaker, 4, Charlwood Place, Pimlico.	Louis D'Eyncourt, Esq., Police Magistrate, Westminster Police Court.	Employing two young persons and two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Miss Jane Hague, dressmaker, 26, Sloane Street, S.W.	" "	Employing seven women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	-	1 8 0	Defendant appeared by counsel, who brought witnesses to prove that the room was ordered to be "cleared" at 4 p.m. The
Magistrate in consequence ordered costs only to be paid by Miss Hague; 3s. paid by H.M. Inspector to witness.						

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Godfrey-Fausset.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 18	Boulton and Paul, Rose Lane Iron Works, Norwich.	The Mayor and S. Newman, Esq., Police Court, Norwich.	Two young persons employed after 6 o'clock p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	Penalty in one case, the other withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendants.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp.</i>			
Nov. 17	E. C. Crawley, whip manufacturer, Peterborough.	F. A. White and W. E. Welby, Esqs., and Major Beecroft, Old Gaol, Peterborough.	Employing three young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 6 6	1 14 6	Being my first case in Peterborough, I said I did not ask for heavy penalties. The costs, too (paid by Defendant), were heavy.
"	"	"	Employing two young children after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 1 0	1 3 0	
"	Wm. and John Cutlack, brewers, Peterborough.	C. T. Strang and W. E. Welby, Esqs., and Major Strang, Old Gaol, Peterborough.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of the Act, &c.	-	0 9 6	Dismissed. The title of firm is Charles Cutlack's Executors, and the Bench held that in a case of this kind it must be proved that the persons summoned were really the Executors. This I was not in a position to do. Costs paid by me.
"	Thos. Collings, the "Wellingborough News."	Spencer Pratt and (Chairman) W. P. Sharman, Esqs., Colonel Rawlings, C. J. Th. Wolston, Esq., Police Court, Wellingborough.	Not entering name, &c. of young person in register.	0 0 6	0 12 6	As it was my first case in Wellingborough, I said I did not ask for heavy fines.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>			
Nov. 26	Thos. Collings, the "Wellington News."	Spencer Pratt and (Chairman) N. P. Sharman, Esqs., Colonel Rawlings, and C. J. Wolston, Esq., Police Court, Wellington.	Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	0 0 6	0 8 6	
"	John Priestly, boot uppers maker, Wellington.	" "	Neglecting to keep up Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	0 10 0	0 8 6	
1887. April 26	John Kirkby, printer, Market Place, Boston.	J. H. Small (Chairman), A. Tuxford, and C. Wright, Esqs., Police Office, Boston.	Failing to affix Abstract - - -	0 2 6	0 9 0	
"	"	" "	Not registering name, &c. of young person.	0 2 6	0 6 6	
"	"	" "	Employing young person without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 6 6	
May 24	Bearts and Sons, Huntingdon Patent Brickworks.	Dr. Ballard and C. S. Windover, Esq., Police Court, Huntingdon.	Not registering name, &c. of young person.	0 5 0	-	Mr. Beart is a county Magistrate and Ex-Mayor of Godmanchester. The Magistrates remitted the costs, and I paid the witness 1s., but no other costs.
"	"	" "	Employing young person for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	-	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>			
May 24	Jacob Francis, saw mill, Huntingdon.	Dr. Ballard and C. S. Windover, Esq., Police Court, Huntingdon.	Not affixing Abstract and name of Inspector.	0 1 0	-	Mr. Francis said he had put up an Abstract more than once, but boys got in on Sundays and tore it down. In this case also the Magistrates remitted the costs.
June 8	James Spence, boot upper manufacturer, Woodcroft, Kettering.	Hon. and Rev. C. G. Vernon (Chairman), J. T. Stockburr, U. Sartoris, J. J. Roughton, and W. C. Clarke-Thornhill, Esqs, Police Court, Kettering.	Not having affixed Abstract in workshop.	0 1 0	0 9 6	Both Defendants expressed regret, so I told the Bench I should not ask for heavy penalties.
"	"	"	Employing female child both before and after 1 o'clock on same day.	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	Thos. Agutter, boot closer, 48, King Street, Kettering.	"	Not having affixed Abstract in workshop.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Failing to produce school certificate for child.	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	Fred. Clarke, boot finisher, Stamford Road, Kettering.	"	Employing male child before and after 1 o'clock on same day.	-	0 11 0	Mr. Clarke said that he had not been visited before, and did not know the law, and that the offence should not be repeated, so I said I should be satisfied if he were convicted in costs only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>					
June 8	Walker Marlow, boot finisher, Desborough.	Hon. and Rev. C. G. Vernon (Chairman), J. T. Stockburn, U. Sartoris, J. J. Roughton, and W. C. Clarke-Thornhill, Esqs., Police Court, Kettering.	Employing a child both before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	-	-	0	11 0	Same defence as above, in addition to which Marlow is young, only 18. It was, however, necessary to make some examples in order that the law might be known. In this case, too, I said I should ask for no penalty if he paid the costs.
" 10	Cunnington Bros., boot manufacturers and curriers, Rushden.	N. P. Sharman (Chairman) and C. J. Wolston, Esqs., Wellingborough Police Court.	Employing male child both before and after 1 o'clock of same day.	0	2 6	1	1 0	
" 27	Wm. Felce, senior, boot upper maker, Higham Ferrers.	Dr. Crew (Mayor) and E. B. Randell, Esq., Town Hall, Higham Ferrers.	Neglecting to affix an Abstract in his workshop.	0	5 0	0	9 0	
July 6	G. A. Drage, boot and shoe manufacturer, Olney.	Rev. C. Selby Lorondes (Chairman), Rev. J. Tarver, W. Levi, W. J. Levi, and W. G. Knapp, Esqs., Police Court, Newport Pagnell.	Employing a child both before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	-	-	-	-	The Defendant did not appear, nor was he represented in any way. The witness did not come, though he was properly subpoenaed and paid. The Defendant wrote to the Chairman. As this was treating the law with contempt, I applied for an adjournment for a fortnight, stating that if the parties were not present then, I should ask for warrants.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 15	Joseph Williamson & Co., Midland Foundry, Wellingborough.	R. W. Arkwright (Chairman), Spencer Pratt, and N. P. Sharman, Esqs., Police Court, Wellingborough.	Failing to produce school certificate for child.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing the child without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 9 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 2 0	0 14 6	
"	G. A. Drage, boot and shoe manufacturer, Olney.	Rev. J. Tarver (Chairman), W. Levi, and M. G. S. Knapp, Esqs., Police Court, Newport Pagnell.	Employing a child both before and after 1 o'clock on same day.	1 0 0	0 14 0	Adjourned from the 6th; Defendant and witness now present. Defendant pleaded ignorance of the law, and said he had a very important engagement on the last Court day. He was now fined.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 30	Wm. Pick, blacksmith, Stamford.	The Mayor (J. T. Duncan), U. Mitchelson, G. Mason, and E. T. Orford, Esqs., Town Hall, Stamford.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 7 6	Defendant had been previously cautioned. As Defendant had written a letter expressing regret, I would not ask for a heavy penalty.
Aug. 3	Richard Greenwood, brick manufacturer, Ramsey Heights.	Rev. Thos. Woodruff and Rev. C. G. Hill, Police Court, Ramsey.	Employing a girl of 13 in making bricks	0 5 0	0 3 6	
"	"	"	Employing child of 11 before and after 1 on the same day.	0 2 6	0 3 6	This boy had passed the Fourth Standard.
"	"	"	Employing boy of 12 before and after 1 on the same day.	0 2 6	0 3 6	
" 26	Alfred Tassell, boot finisher, Rushden.	F. Hugh Sartoris and Joseph Hill, Esqs., Police Court, Well- borough.	Employing child both before and after 1 o'clock on same day.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	Saml. Taylor, Rushden	"	Parent not causing child to attend school.	0 2 0	0 10 6	Costs at this Court are always so heavy that I cannot ask for heavy fines.
"	Joseph Bailey, riveter, Rushden.	"	Parent employing his own child, not attending school.	0 2 0	0 15 6	Defendant did not appear, but sent his wife, who had no money. Allowed a fortnight for pay- ment, then, if not sufficient for distress, 14 days.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Blenkinsopp—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 14	Newman and Sons, boot and shoe manufacturers, Newman Street, Kettering.	W. C. Clarke Thornhill (Chairman), U. Sartoris, and G. L. Watson, Esqs., and Lieut.-Col. Arthur, Police Court, Kettering.	Employing child of 11 before and after 1 on same day.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
Oct. 12	Arthur B. Smedley, dressmaker, Lincoln Road, Peterboro'.	Ch. Isham Strong, Esq., and Major Beecroft, Police Court, Peterboro'.	Employing female after 4 p.m., Thursday, the day substituted for Saturday.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
" 31	John, Thos., and Charles Astell, saw mill occupiers and timber merchants, &c.	The Mayor (G. Hurst), Alderman Cutcliffe, E. Pain and W. Jackson, Esqs., Police Court, Bedford.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 17 6	The Mayor said the Bench would only inflict a very small penalty, as they had not had a case before them for a very long time, and they did not think that there was much illegal over-work in Bedford.
March 18	Bancroft, Harris & Co., Saw Mills, Milk Street, Bristol.	J. C. Wall and G. H. Lennard, Esqs., Bristol.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston.</i> Employing two male young persons without certificates of fitness.	{ 0 5 0 0 5 0	0 11 6 0 11 6	
"	Daniel Lamb, Confectioner, Clarence Row, Bristol.	" "	Employing a child otherwise than on the system of morning and afternoon sets or alternate days.	0 5 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Johnston—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 17	Kell, Meats & Co., Engineers, Gloucester.	Chas. Clark, Chas. Brown, and Henry Bruton, Esqs., Gloucester.	Employing two male young persons on the 25th May 1887 for more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness for employment.	0 10 0	0 19 0	
Aug. 8	Barham Bros., East Quay, Bridgwater.	Alfred Peace, Edwd. Lilly, and Francis Brice, Esqs., Bridgwater.	Employing one female child and three male young persons for more than seven work-days without certificates of fitness on 21st July.	2 3 0	1 17 0	
" 26	F. W. Toogood, saw mill, West Street, Bedminster.	J. C. Wall and Chas. Townsend, Esqs., Bristol.	Employing a male young person for more than seven work-days on the 12th August without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 11 6	
"	Henry Sampson, brick manufacturer, Malago Vale, Bristol.	"	Employing a male young person for more than seven work-days on the 12th August without a certificate of fitness.	-	-	Defendant did not appear, and I obtained an adjournment for a fortnight.
"	"	"	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of the steam engine on 12th August.	-	-	
Sept. 9	Henry Sampson, brick manufacturer, Malago Vale, Bristol.	W. H. Budgett and J. Low, Esqs., Bristol.	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of the steam engine on 12th August 1887.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing a male young person for more than seven work-days without a certificate of fitness on 12th August.	0 10 0	0 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cramp.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 4	Thomas C. Dooley, Rawdon Pottery, Woodville.	H. E. Smith, Esq., and Rev. W. B. Beaumont, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Neglecting to limewash the factory within 14 months.	1 1 0	0 12 0	
" 28	Geo. and John Hobson, earthenware manufacturers, Albert Street, Burslem.	H. C. Greenwood, Stipendiary, and James Madock, Esqs., Burslem.	Neglecting to limewash the pottery within 14 months.	3 0 0	0 9 6	
1887. Feb. 21	Wardle & Co., earthenware manufacturers, Washington Works, Victoria Road, Hanley.	H. C. Greenwood, Esq., Stipendiary, Hanley.	Employing four women after 7 p.m. on February 4.	2 0 0	2 8 0	
June 10	Joseph Jelley, shoe manufacturer, Wood Street, Northampton.	Richard Cleaver (Mayor), P. P. Perry, J.P., and H. Marshall, J.P., Esqs., Northampton Town Hall.	Employing a child without a school certificate.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	John Billington, shoemaker, 3rd house, 4th court, Scarletwell Street, Northampton.	" "	Neglecting to cause his child to attend school.	0 0 6	0 4 6	The child is not yet 12 years of age, and had worked full time for three months, but as he had passed the Fifth Standard, the Magistrate regretted having to fine Defendant even sixpence, and complimented him on the creditable way in which he is bringing up the children.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Astley.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 8	Joseph Lingard, wadding manufacturer, Chapel-en-le-Frith.	John Mackie and Thomas Carrer, Esqs., Town Hall, New Mills.	Employing seven women after 5.30 p.m.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
Nov. 16	J. Richards, tin streamer, Pool, near Redruth.	W. C. Pendarver and D. W. Bain, Esqs., Camborne.	<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Bignold.</i> Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
1887. Mar. 29	Richard Stephens, iron founder, Pool, near Redruth.	D. W. Bain, Esq., and the Rev. Molesworth St. Aubyn, Camborne.	(1.) Employing a child without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	-	0 10 0	Ordered to pay costs.
Apr. 4	James Webber, The Pottery, Honiton.	The Mayor of Honiton and J. Reed, Esq., Honiton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of school attendance.	0 2 6	0 12 0	
" 20	R. and W. Jackson, Tehidy Tin Streaming Co., Camborne.	D. W. Bain, Esq., and the Rev. Molesworth St. Aubyn, Camborne.	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 2 6	0 16 0	In these cases the child having passed Standard V. and holding an exemption certificate, the Bench imposed a small fine in addition to the costs.
"	Joseph Rule, Magor Tin Stream, Camborne.	" "	Employing a child without a certificate of school attendance.	0 2 6	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bignold—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 25	Charles Barrett, boot and shoe manufacturer, Truro.	W. M. Paul, Esq., and Major Parkin, Truro.	(1.) Neglecting to register a child	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a child overtime	0 5 0	0 11 6	
Feb. 16	Messrs. Ullathorne & Co., flax spinners, Barnard Castle.	R. A. Monett and T. C. J. Sowerby, Esqs., Barnard Castle.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Sir W. Chaytor.</i> Employing four young persons for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness for employment.	1 0 0	1 13 0	5s. each case.
July 25	Scott & Co., milliners, High Street, Sunderland.	The Mayor, W. T. Doxford, and Chas. Libburn, Esqs., Sunderland.	Employing five females after 10 p.m. on Saturday, 18th June 1887.	3 0 0	{ 0 11 6 1 16 0	
"	"	"	Employing a girl 13 years of age, full time without an educational certificate.	-	0 9 0	Conviction in one case, the remaining cases being withdrawn upon payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 4	Burney & Co., tank makers, Millwall.	J. W. Saunders, Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Not producing surgical certificates for three young persons.	3 0 0	0 12 0	There has been continued neglect in these works, and I have twice previously cautioned the manager.
"	"	"	Not keeping a factory register in the prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
"	"	"	Not exhibiting an Abstract of the Factory Act.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
" 11	C. J. Elvey, tailor, Amhurst Road.	J. Partridge, Esq., Stipendiary, Worship Street.	Employing four women after 4 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 9 0	I only asked for a penalty in one case as the defendant admitted the offences, and promised not to repeat them.
"	L. Lazarus, cigar maker, Mile End Road.	"	Employing a woman after 8 in the evening.	1 0 0	0 2 0	I had previously pointed out the danger of this engine and mill-gearing, and sent the firm a circular as to fencing. I had also cautioned for not exhibiting the Abstract, and had supplied them with one.
"	"	"	Same offence in a second case	-	0 2 0	
" 19	The Lea Valley Distillery Co., Wharion Road, Stratford.	N. Powell and W. Glenny, Esqs., Stratford.	Not securely fencing engine and mill-gearing.	9 0 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	Not exhibiting the Abstract of the Factory Act in their works.	1 0 0	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bowling—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 4	G. J. Skinner, printer, Mile End Road.	F. Lushington, Esq., Thames Police Court.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	-	0 8 0	I summoned the ostensible occupier, Mr. G. J. Skinner. It appeared that five days before my visit G. J. Skinner had transferred the business to G. K. Skinner. Nothing was said to me as to this change, nor was the alteration notified in the register. I amended this information and summoned G. K. Skinner, who pleaded that he had only been the occupier of the premises for five days when I visited, and could not therefore be held responsible for certificates of fitness for obtaining which seven days are allowed.
"	"	"	Same in a second case	-	0 8 0	
Aug. 15	Fred East, mineral water works, North Street, Poplar.	F. Lushington, Esq., Stipendiary, Thames Police Court.	Employing a young person on Sunday, July 17.	1 0 0	0 4 0	As Mr. East had written promising not to offend again, I only asked for a small penalty.
Sept. 9	Binks Brothers, Wire Rope Works, Millwall.	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without registration.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn.</i>			
Nov. 3	Calvert and Stansfield, cotton manufacturers, Calder Vale, Burnley.	Geo. Sutcliffe, Thomas Edmondson, and John Butterworth, jun., Esqs., Burnley.	1. Employing two children several weeks without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	1 0 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 3	Calvert and Stansfield, cotton manufacturers, Calder Vale, Burnley.	Geo. Sutcliffe, Thomas Edmondson, and John Butterworth, jun., Esqs., Burnley.	2. Employing the same without registration as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 15 6	
"	J. Dixon, letter-press printer, Railway Street, Bank Top, Burnley.	"	1. Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	"	"	2. The same without registration as prescribed.	-	0 5 0	Permitted to pay costs.
"	Hartley Spencer, head knitter, Stanley Street, Burnley.	"	1. Employing two young persons without registration as prescribed.	0 5 0	0 15 6	
"	Thomas Cowpe, cotton manufacturer, Albert Road, Burnley.	"	Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	Whitaker and Lupton, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Caledonia Mill, Burnley.	"	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock p.m. on the same day.	0 5 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1386.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	J. and L. Jackson, cotton manufacturers, Trafalgar Mill, Rochdale.	J. Brierley and R. T. Heape, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing two women during the breakfast half-hour (cleaning).	0 5 0	0 17 6	Defendants pleading guilty through their solicitor, and promising future regularity, a small penalty was inflicted in one case.
"	Taylor, Matthews & Co., cotton manufacturers, Hamer, Rochdale.	"	Employing two women during the breakfast half-hour (cleaning).	0 5 0	0 14 6	Defendants pleaded guilty, and a similar penalty to that in the above case was inflicted.
"	John Stott & Co., cotton spinners, Watergrove Mills, Wardle.	R. T. Heape, J. Brierley, and T. Smithson, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing 10 women after 5.30 p.m., to wit, till 5.36 p.m.	2 10 0	4 17 6	Penalty in five cases, costs in all.
"	John Stott and Brothers, woollen manufacturers, Wasp Mills, Wardle.	"	1. Neglecting to linewash the factory as prescribed.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	2. Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	3. Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	-	0 15 0	Permitted to pay costs.
"	Edmund Leach, woollen manufacturer, Wardle Mills.	"	1. Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	0 5 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 17	Edmund Leach, woollen manufacturer, Wardle Mills.	R. T. Heape, J. Brierley, and T. Smithson, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	2. Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	3. Employing another child similarly	-	0 7 6	Permitted to pay costs.
Dec. 1	Witham Brothers, cotton manufacturers, Plumbe Street Shed, Burnley Wood.	G. Keighley (Mayor) and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing a child without registration as prescribed.	2 0 0		Maximum penalty.
"	"	"	Employing children and young persons without certificates of fitness.	6 0 0	5 17 6	Maximum penalty accepted in two cases.
"	J. W. Stott & Co., cotton manufacturers, Spence Mill, Burnley.	"	Employing two children before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	2 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	-	1 12 0	Penalty in one case, costs in all.
"	Hollingreave Mill Company, cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	"	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing a child on consecutive Saturdays.	-	0 16 6	Penalty accepted in one case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>					
Dec. 1	Richard Smith, hosiery knitter, St. James' Street, Burnley.	G. Keighley (Mayor) and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing four children before and after 1 o'clock of the same day.	1	0 0	1	6 6	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	H. M. Sutton, milliner, &c., St. James' Street, Burnley.	"	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	0	10 0	0	12 0	
"	R. Dean and Sons, saw mills, Plumbe Street, Burnley.	"	Employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	1	0 0	} 0 15 6		Penalty accepted in one case.
"	"	"	Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	-	-			
" 8	R. Holdsworth, cotton manufacturer, Old Hall Mill, Burnley.	"	Employing two children without registration as prescribed.	1	0 0	} 1 11 0		Penalty in one case of each type.
"	"	"	Employing the same without certificate of fitness, &c.	1	0 0			
"	James Osbaldeston, cotton manufacturer, Old Hall Shed, Burnley.	"	Employing two children without certificates of fitness, &c.	2	0 0	1	1 0	
"	Coulthurst and Sutcliffe, cotton manufacturers, Waterloo Shed, Burnley.	"	Employing a woman during a meal hour, between 12.30 and 1.30.	0	10 0	0	11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 8	R. Blakey, cotton manufacturers, Sandylane Mills, Burnley.	G. Keighley (Mayor) and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing two women during a meal hour, between 12.30 and 1.30.	0 10 0	0 15 6	Penalty in one case.
"	Sandycote Mill Company, Limited, Sandycote, Burnley.	"	Employing a young person during a meal hour between 12.30 and 1.30.	0 10 0	0 10 0	
"	J. Dilworth Harrison and Bros., cotton manufacturers, Mount Pleasant Mill, Burnley.	"	Employing 10 women, young persons, and children after 5.30 p.m. on 10th November.	1 0 0	3 0 6	Penalty in one case.
"	Simpson and Moorhouse, cotton manufacturers, Albion Shed, Whittlefield.	"	Employing five women after 5.30 p.m. on 9th November.	0 10 0	1 12 0	Penalty in one case.
"	Bullock and Threlfall, cotton manufacturers, Albion Shed, Whittlefield.	"	Employing five women after 5.30 p.m. on 9th November.	0 10 0	1 10 0	Penalty in one case.
"	Wright and Whitaker, cotton manufacturers, Albion Shed, Whittlefield.	"	Employing five women after 5.30 p.m. on 9th November.	0 10 0	1 10 0	Penalty in one case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1896.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>					
Dec. 8	R. Pickles, cotton manufacturer, Cairo Mill, Whittlefield.	G. Keighley (Mayor) and B. W. Briggs, Esqs., Burnley.	Permitting a child to clean machinery in motion.	0	10 0	0	11 0	
"	Woodward and Sutcliffe, cotton manufacturers, Fulfledge, Burnley.	"	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness beyond seven days.	4	0 0	1	0 0	Bench inflicted higher penalty owing to false entries and obstruction by Mr. Sutcliffe.
"	Jas. Lee and Bros., cotton manufacturers, Elm Street Shed, Burnley.	"	Employing two children without certificates of fitness beyond seven days.	1	0 0	0	16 6	
"	Sutcliffe, Halstead & Co., cotton manufacturers, Lineholme Mill, Lydgate.	Ab. Ormerod, J. Ingham, and D. J. Crossley, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	0	5 0	} 2 10 0		
"	"	"	Employing the same child on consecutive Saturdays.	0	5 0			
"	James Kershaw, tailor Market Street, Hebden Bridge.	"	Employing two women after 2 p.m. on Saturday, viz., till 3.30 p.m.	0	5 0	0	16 0	Penalty accepted in one case.
"	Mitchell Bros., felt printers, &c., Albert Carpet Works, New church.	Edward Hoyle, Esq., and Capt. Aitken, Bacup.	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on the same day.	0	5 0	0	12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 15	Gregory, Nuttall & Co., slipper manufacturers, Whitewell Bottoms.	Edward Hoyle, Esq., and Capt. Aitken, Bacup.	1. Employing a child without certificate of fitness several months.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	2. Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock on three days.	1 0 0	1 7 0	Penalty in one case; costs in all.
"	Preston & Co., bleachers, Deeply Vale.	R. Walker and T. Whitaker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing four children, &c. after 6 p.m. on three days.	3 0 0	5 3 0	Maximum penalty accepted in one case; costs in all.
1887. Jan. 6	Thomas West, cotton manufacturer, Vale Mill, Stansfield Road, Todmorden.	Abraham Ormerod, J. Ingham, and D. J. Crossley, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing 10 women after 5.30 p.m. -	0 10 0	3 16 6	Penalty in one case and costs in all; Defendant pleading guilty, and a notion that lost time could be run up.
"	Whitewell Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Osborne Mill, Whitewell Bottoms.	W. Worrall, M.D., and J. Hargreaves, Esqs., Bacup.	Employing a child on November 22, 1886, without certificate of fitness.	0 7 6	0 12 6	Defendants pleaded guilty through their advocate, and promised future regularity.
"	Rossendale Dyeing Company, Scout, near Newchurch.	"	Employing a young person on November 22, 1886, without certificate of fitness.	0 7 6	0 12 6	Defendants pleaded guilty, and promising future regularity, I acceded to the imposition of a small penalty.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 3	John Collinge, cotton spinner, Portsmouth Mill, near Todmorden.	J. Ingham and D. J. Crossley, Esqs., Todmorden.	Employing five women, young persons, and children during the dinner hour.	0 10 0	1 14 6	Penalty inflicted in two cases; costs in all.
"	Septimus Holt, throstle overlooker, Deedale Mills, Todmorden.	" "	Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock same day, having been made responsible by the firm for due observance of the Act on their premises.	0 1 0	0 7 6	In consideration of the Defendant's circumstances, as he pleaded guilty, and the case was intended as a general caution to others in similar positions, I requested the Bench to impose only a mitigated penalty.
" 23	W. Buck, milliner, &c., St. James Street, Burnley.	Geo. Keighley (Mayor) and J. Duckett, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on the Saturday half-holiday.	0 10 0	0 15 6	Penalty accepted in one case, Defendant pleading guilty.
May 16	Thomas Rhodes, Limited, cotton spinners and manufacturers, Mersey Mills, Hadfield.	Edward Hibbert and C. Hibbert, Esqs., Hyde.	Employing 19 women, young persons, and children during part of the two hours allowed for meals, to wit, between 6 a.m. and 6.30 a.m. on March 25.	6 0 0	7 0 0	Defendants' advocate contended although only 1½ hours were accounted for on the Abstract, otherwise from 6 to 6.30 in the morning could not be a meal-time. It was agreed to go into the case on its merits, and evidence called to rebut the testimony of myself and Mr. Brewer, but the Magistrates inflicted a penalty of 40s. in three cases, and costs; remainder with-drawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 18	Thornham Spinning Company, Limited, Thornham, near Rochdale.	J. Brierley, J. Petrie, and T. Smithson, Esqs., Rochdale County Petty Sessions.	Employing 20 women and young persons during part of the time set apart for meals, to wit, at 12.37.	20 0 0	11 0 0	Second conviction
"	E. Kershaw, Phoenix Iron Works Company, Littleborough.	" "	Employing a young person under 16 after 6.30 p.m.	0 1 0	0 13 6	Small penalty only asked for, as Defendant said he had supposed there was no limit on the labour of young persons.
"	Royton Spinning Company, Limited, Royton, near Oldham.	Abraham Leach and Harry Clegg, Esqs., Royton.	Employing 15 women and young persons during part of the time set apart for meals, to wit, at 5.35 p.m.	2 10 0	6 15 0	Defendants pleaded guilty, and that their engineer had neglected his duty. Fined 10s. in five cases, and costs in all.
"	H. Whitaker and Sons, Hall Street Mills, Royton.	" "	Employing five young persons and a woman during the dinner hour in cleaning, &c.	1 0 0	2 14 0	Pleaded guilty, and promised "due diligence" in supervision in future. Fined 10s. in two cases, and costs in all.
" 19	J. W. Clegg and Bros., cotton spinners, Mumps Mills, Oldham.	J. H. Riley and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham Town Hall.	Employing a woman and two young persons during the dinner hour (cleaning).	0 5 0	1 16 0	Penalty accepted in one case, Defendants promising effective supervision, and directed to pay costs in all cases.
"	Richard Shiers and Bros., cotton spinners and manufacturers, Medlock Mills, Oldham.	" "	1. Employing a child before and after 1 o'clock same day. 2. Permitting a young person to work between fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule in motion.	0 5 0	1 6 0	Penalty accepted in one case, Defendants promising effective supervision in all departments, and directed to pay costs in all cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	The Defendants, through their advocate, pleaded guilty to the facts, but summoned the six minders as responsible, and one case being gone into by consent, the minder was fined, as the Court thought "due diligence" had been shown, though the minders asserted the illegal work was permitted. In the other cases the Company withdrew, and ultimately paid all costs of the proceedings against them, and by them against the minders.
May 19	Glodwick Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Glodwick Mill, Oldham.	J. H. Riley and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham Town Hall.	Employing six children and young persons during the dinner hour (cleaning and oiling).	-	3 9 0	
"	Joseph Wright, self-factor minder, Glodwick Mill.	"	Summoned by the Glodwick Spinning Company as the actual offender in one of the above cases, viz., that of Samuel Wright.	0 10 0	0 12 0	
" 20	J. G. Brown, cotton spinner, Gas House Mill, Rochdale.	R. T. Heape and J. Petrie, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Employing two women in the dinner hour (cleaning).	0 10 6	0 14 6	Penalty accepted in one case, Defendant pleading guilty and promising effective supervision. The Bench directed payment of costs in second case.
" 30	Central Mill Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Central Mill, Oldham.	Abraham Leach, A. Crompton, and E. Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing five women and young persons after 5.30 on April 14.	2 0 0	1 18 6	Defendants pleaded guilty, but alleged in excuse their clock was wrong. Penalties inflicted in two cases, costs in all.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>			
May 30	Longfield Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, Longfield Mill, Oldham.	Abraham Leach, A. Crompton, and E. Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour on April 27.	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 9 6	
June 22	The Ash Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Shaw.	J. Riley and S. Barlow, Esqs., and Captain Crompton, Royton.	Employing 40 women after 5.30 on May 31.	5 0 0	15 15 0	Penalty of 10s. inflicted in 10 cases, costs in all.
June 23	The Commercial Mill Spinning Company, Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	J. Riley and H. Lees, Esqs., and others, Oldham.	Employing 15 women after 5.30 on May 26.	2 10 0	5 0 0	Penalty of 10s. inflicted in five cases, costs in all.
"	W. Harrop, cotton doubler, Spring Mill, Waterhead, near Oldham.	"	Employing eight women till 12.39 on June 2.	1 0 0	2 18 0	Penalty of 5s. in four cases, costs in all.
"	Lees and Leach, cotton spinners, Spring Mill, Waterhead, near Oldham.	"	Employing eight women till 12.39 on June 2.	1 0 0	2 18 0	Penalty of 5s. in four cases, costs in all.
"	Robert Stott, cotton spinner, Alexandra Mill, Oldham.	"	Employing five women in a reeling room at 12.40 on May 31.	1 10 0	1 18 0	Penalty of 10s. in three cases, costs in all.
"	G. B. Taylor & Co., Coppice Mill, Waterhead, near Oldham.	"	Employing a woman during the dinner hour on June 2 (cleaning).	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs by the Defendant, who produced evidence not before made known to me that the woman had been previously cautioned.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 30	Bury Paper Making Company, Limited, Gigg, near Bury.	J. Hoyle, and Henry Webb, Esqs., Bury.	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	J. Brearley and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Gigg Mills, near Bury.	"	Failing to limewash the factory as prescribed.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
July 1	Rochdale Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners.	J. Brierley, Esq., and Lieut.-Col. Fishwick, Rochdale.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour (cleaning) on May 13.	0 5 0	0 7 6	
"	Messrs. J. & G. Walker, Limited, cotton spinners, Larkfield.	"	Employing two young persons during the dinner hour (cleaning) on May 13.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	Slader Wood Co., cotton spinners and manufacturers, near Calderbrook.	J. Brierley and H. Scholfield, Esqs., Rochdale Town Hall.	Factory not in conformity with the Act by neglecting to maintain fencing of a certain fly-wheel while in motion for a manufacturing process.	0 10 6	0 12 6	Prosecution as a caution to restore fencing after repairs, an accident having occurred at this place.
"	Thornham Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, near Royton.	"	1. Employing 10 children on successive Saturdays.	10 0 0	6 0 0	The Bench considered it better to mark their sense of the serious character of the successive employments by a penalty of 20s. in each of the cases, and to order payment of costs in the second group, on the promise of closer supervision by the Company's servants, in which view I concurred.
"	"	"	2. Allowing the said 10 children to clean parts of machinery in motion.	-	5 13 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 3	The Shiloh Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Streetbridge, near Royton.	Abraham Leach and J. Crompton, Esqs., Royton.	Employing five women in a meal hour, to wit, at 12.35, on June 22.	2 0 0	2 4 6	Penalty in two cases; ordered to pay costs in all.
" 18	Peter Schofield, Alma Mills, Ashton Road.	Abraham Leach and James Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing five women during a meal-time, i.e., to 12.35.	1 0 0	1 14 6	Penalty 10s. in two cases; ordered to pay costs in all.
" 30	Honeywell Cotton Spinning Co., Limited, Ashton Road, near Oldham.	W. Knott, G. B. Taylor, and G. Wainwright, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing five women during a meal-hour, to wit, to 12.35.	0 10 0	1 14 6	Penalty in two cases, costs in all.
"	J. Kelsall & Co., cotton spinners, Bell Mill, Oldham.	" "	Employing 15 women during meal hours, to wit, to 5.37 p.m.	1 0 0	4 19 6	Penalty in two cases, costs in all.
Aug. 8	James Taylor, self-actor minder, Arthur Street.	Abraham Leach and Edward Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a child during the breakfast half-hour on Saturday, July 2, at Bedford Mills.	-	0 5 6	[As the object of these prosecutions was to impress upon the operative spinners that where the rules of the mill expressly forbid these practices the workman who exacts this work from protected persons is directly liable under the Act, and the Defendants made no defence, but promised not to repeat the offence, the Court concurred in my suggestion that an order to pay costs would for this occasion be a sufficient caution.]
"	Joseph Booth, self-actor, minder, 15, Low Street, Glodwich.	" "	Employing a child similarly same time and place.	-	0 5 6	
"	Thomas Taylor, self-actor minder, 16, Palmerston Street.	" "	Employing a child similarly same time and place.	-	0 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 8	Daniel Hilton, self-actor minder, 101, Greenwood Street.	Abraham Leach, and Edward Clegg, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a child similarly same time and place.	-	0 5 6	As the object of these prosecutions was to impress upon the operative spinners that where the rules of the mill expressly forbid these practices the workman who exacts this work from protected persons is directly liable under the Act, and the Defendants made no defence, but promised not to repeat the offence, the Court concurred in my suggestion that an order to pay costs would for this occasion be a sufficient caution.
"	Thomas Taylor, self-actor minder, 7, Zealand Street.	"	Employing a child similarly same time and place.	-	0 5 6	
"	Charles Taylor, self-actor minder, Brick's Inn, Austerlands.	"	Employing a child similarly same time and place.	-	0 5 6	
"	Henry Wrigley, self-actor minder, 80, Ball Street.	"	Employing a child similarly same time and place.	-	0 5 6	
"	Robert Mellow, self-actor minder, 16, Arthur Street.	"	Employing a child similarly same time and place.	-	0 5 6	
"	The Gas Meter Co., Limited, gas machinists, Union Street.	"	1. Employing a young person without registration as prescribed.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	2. Employing the same without certificate of fitness.	-	0 5 6	Penalty accepted in case of non-registration; costs in both.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Osborn—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 31	Messrs. Whitehead and Butterworth, patent eyelet makers, Elliot Street Works.	His Worship the Mayor, J. K. Heape, F. Brierley, and R. Hurst, Esqs., Rochdale.	1. Employing children and young persons without registration as prescribed.	2 0 0	0 6 0	Maximum penalty accepted in case of non-registration; costs in all.
"	"	"	2. Employing 8 children and young persons without certificates of fitness.	-	1 1 0	
"	Mrs. B. A. Moor, milliner &c., Molesworth Street.	"	Employing a child after 8 p.m.	0 5 0	0 8 6	As Defendant placed herself in my hands, and promised future care, I requested a nominal penalty.
Sept. 22	H. Schofield, self-actor minder at the Commercial Mill Company, Limited, Knott Square, Oldham.	J. Wild and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 2 6	0 9 6	As these cases are intended to caution minders of their direct responsibility in continuing the illegal custom of working protected persons in the meal hour, I asked the Court not to inflict a heavy penalty at present.
" 28	Alfred Barratt, self-actor minder at the Crompton Spinning Company, Limited, Shaw.	A. Butterworth and E. Clegg, Esqs., Royton.	Employing a young person during the dinner hour.	0 2 6	0 12 0	Defendant pleaded guilty and only a small penalty asked as a caution.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1885.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King.</i>			
Nov. 16	George Evans and Son, Newton Heath Saw Mill.	J. H. P. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	Neglecting to send notice of an accident to H.M. Inspector of Factories and to the certifying surgeon of the district.	3 0 0	0 16 0	
" 17	John Blackwell & Co., tarpaulin manufacturers, Vauxhall Street, Collyhurst Road.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Neglecting to affix in their factory the prescribed form of Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	John Springer, mantle maker, 51, Grosvenor Street.	"	Employing a woman before 8 o'clock in the morning.	2 0 0	0 11 6	The Defendant was fined 3/., and costs on 24th October 1883 for employing women after 10 p.m.
Dec. 2	R. Dixon and Sons, pickle manufacturers, Victoria Works, Newton Heath.	J. H. P. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways, Manchester.	Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form, and with the prescribed particulars, a register of the young persons employed in their factory.	2 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing five young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained certificates of fitness.	10 0 0	3 14 6	{ The Defendants promised to correct these irregularities in July last, and failed to do so.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>					
Dec. 3	Thomas Platt, baker, Husband Street, Miles Platting.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child full time - -	0	10 0	0	11 6	
" 15	Manoah Davies, mineral water manufacturer, Great Bridgewater Street, Manchester.	Henry Samson and John Clemson, Esqs., City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person without having entered the requisite particulars respecting him in the prescribed form of register.	1	0 0	0	11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	1	0 0	11	6	
" 29	Thomas Cooper, washing machine manufacturer, Maple Street, Waterloo Road, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Courts, Manchester.	Employing a child after 8 o'clock in the evening and by night.	2	0 0	0	14 0	The children, who were the sons of the Defendant, were found in his factory at 1 a.m.
"	"	"	Employing a child under 10 years of age in a factory.	2	0 0	0	11 6	
1887. Jan. 26	Ed. Pecker & Co., Warehouse, Cumberland Street.	"	Neglecting to fence a fly-wheel and certain dangerous parts of an engine.	3	0 0	0	11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 23	Benjamin Perlman, baker, 260, Waterloo Road, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	3 0 0	0 12 6	The Defendant did not appear. The boys stated in evidence that they were sometimes employed from 5 a.m. till 10 or 10.30 p.m., and not allowed to go out for meals.
"	"	"	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	3 0 0	0 12 6	
Apr. 1	J. S. Moss and Sons, tailors, Hodson's Square, Manchester.	"	Employing a woman after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix the prescribed Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act in their workshop.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Kino Brothers, tailors, Cromford Court, Market Street.	"	Employing a young person after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	1 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 15, adjourned to April 29	Summers and Son, boot-makers, Bridge Street, Warrington.	S. Reynolds and J. H. Gornall, Esqs., Police Court, Warrington.	Employing a young person after 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	0 10 0	0 7 0	The Defendants pleaded "guilty" to the first offence and "not guilty" to the second. The Bench therefore adjourned the case. On 29th April the Defendants obtained leave to withdraw the plea of "guilty" and pleaded "not guilty" in both cases.
	" "	" "	Neglecting to affix, and to keep so affixed, in his workshop the prescribed Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
May 6	Charles Thompson, sand-grinding, &c., Jersey Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	Hancock & Co., packing-case makers, Great Bridgewater Street.	" "	Neglecting to affix, and to maintain so affixed, in their factory the prescribed form of Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.	2 0 0	0 11 6	The young person was 13 years of age, and had been employed 12 months. The Defendant had been repeatedly cautioned.
" 17	Thomas Emmott, cotton manufacturer, Blackley Vale Mill.	J. H. P. Leresche, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, County Police Court, Strangeways.	Employing a child without having obtained a certificate respecting the attendance of such child at a recognised efficient school.	2 0 0	0 14 6	Repeatedly cautioned.
" 25	John Owen & Co., Limited, perambulator manufacturers, Strangeways.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing three young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	3 0 0	1 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Mede-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	Ryde & Son, milliners, 178, Great Ancoats Street.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing three females after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.	3 0 0	1 14 6	Work was continued until 10.30 p.m., no other day having been substituted for Saturday.
June 10	James S. Blair, stay manufacturer, Newton Street, Manchester.	"	Employing three young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained certificates of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	3 0 0	1 9 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs by the Defendant.
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix, and to keep so affixed, in his factory the prescribed Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
July 29	Brunswick Mill Co., cotton spinners, Bradford Road, Ancoats, Manchester.	"	Employing eight women on 13th July after 5.30 o'clock.	8 0 0	4 12 0	
Sept. 7	J. H. Moss and Son, tailors, Hodson's Court, Market Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a young person, a girl aged 14, after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 11 6	The Defendants were fined 2s. and 2s. 3s. costs on 1st April last for employing a woman after 4 p.m. on a Sunday and for neglecting to affix the prescribed form of Abstract, &c. in the workshop.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 27	Wm. Millward, rug manufacturer, Levenshulme.	D. J. Flattley and Thos. Craven, Esqs., County Police Court, Strangeways.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	0 10 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Neglecting to affix, and to keep so affixed, in his factory the prescribed form of Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act.	-	0 5 0	The usual papers were sent to the Defendant in April last. The Abstract had not been posted, nor any notice taken of the papers received on 1st September last. The Bench considered that a penalty of five shillings was sufficient and ordered that the penalty should include costs. The Magistrates' clerks therefore retain the penalty to satisfy costs.
Oct. 4	Thos. Pilkington and Son, clothiers, 69, Cannon Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 11 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	Harris Abraham, tailor, 24a, Robert Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a woman after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Samuel Gilbert, tailor, 31, Briddon Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a woman after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Jacob Bernstein, tailor, 43, Robert Street, Manchester.	"	Employing a woman after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 10 o'clock at night.	2 0 0	0 14 0	
"	Thos. Matthews, machinist, Renshaw Street, West Gorton.	D. J. Flattely, W. W. Cooke and J. F. Mart, Esqs., County Police Court, Strangeways.	Employing a young person before 6 o'clock in the morning.	0 10 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS — continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Meade-King—cont.</i>			
Oct. 25	Thos. Matthews, machinist, Renshaw Street, West Gorton.	D. J. Flattely, W. W. Cooke, and J. F. Mart, Esqs., County Police, Court, Strangeways.	Neglecting to affix, and to keep so affixed, in his factory the prescribed form of Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1878.	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 8 0	
"	John Fulton & Co., Engraving Works, Clarence Street, Manchester.	Francis John Headlam, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, City Police Court, Manchester.	Employing a young person under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness from the certifying surgeon of the district.	2 0 0	0 11 6	
"	John Calder, French polisher, River Place, City Road.	"	Employing a child neither on the system of employment in morning and afternoon sets nor on the system of employment on alternate days only.	1 0 0	0 11 6	
"	James Rooney, Peel Street, Hulme.	"	Neglecting to cause his child, Frank Rooney, illegally employed in John Calder's workshop, to attend school.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
"	Lazarus Mistovski, waterproof garment maker, 59, Miller Street, Manchester.	"	Employing five women after 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.	15 0 0	3 10 6	The Defendant was fined for three similar offences in September and November, 1883.
Mar. 16	Jno. Brindle & Co., Cotton Factory, Ribchester.	Wm. Birtwistle and J. E. Butler-Bowdon, Esqs., Blackburn.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke-Taylor.</i> Employing 14 women, young persons, and children at 5.42 p.m., the time for ceasing work being 5.30 p.m.	3 0 0	5 18 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cooke-Taylor—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Apr. 5	Thos. Barton and Sons, Cotton Factory, Chorley.	John Parke and W. C. Wood, Esqs., Chorley.	Employing two women during the dinner hour in taking out webt for weaving.	1 0 0	1 2 0	
May 13	Simpson and Russel, Cotton Factory, Gregson Lane, Preston.	R. J. Flowerdew and John Eccles, Esqs., Bamber Bridge.	Employing 14 women, young persons, and children at 5.38 p.m., the time for ceasing work being 5.30 p.m.	4 0 0	5 0 0	Fourteen informations, 40s. in the two first cases and costs in others; convictions in all.
" 20	Richd. Walsh & Co. Cotton Factory, Preston.	The Mayor, W. P. Park, Esq., Preston.	Employing 12 women, young persons, and children at 6.6 p.m. on April 26th, the time for ceasing work being 6 p.m.	1 0 0	3 6 6	20s. in first case; no penalty in others; convictions and costs in all.
" 21	Eccles Bros., Cotton Factory, Preston.	James Brown and James Toulmin, Esqs., Preston.	Employing 12 women, young persons, and children on April 21st at 5.36 p.m., the time for ceasing work being 5.30 p.m.	1 0 0	3 6 6	20s. in first case; no penalty in others; convictions and costs in all.
June 17	Jno. Hawkins and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Preston.	The Mayor, W. P. Park, Esq., Preston.	Employing one woman and one child at 5.36 p.m. on May 17th, the time for ceasing work being 5.30.	0 10 0	0 9 6	Convicted in both cases; a fine of 10s. and costs imposed in one, and costs only in the other.
Oct. 14	Thos. Eccles, Son & Co., Cotton Factory, near Preston.	Richard Flowerdew and John Whittaker, Esqs., Bamber Bridge.	Employing 31 women, young persons, and children at 12.36 p.m. on Saturday, the time for ceasing work being 12.30.	1 0 0	10 6 0	Penalty of 20s. in first case, and costs only in all the others.
" 17	Horrockses, Crewdson & Co., Cotton Factory, Preston.	David Irvin and J. C. Hamilton, Esqs., Preston.	Employing eight women and young persons during the dinner hour in a handiwork process.	1 0 0	1 12 6	20s. and costs in the first case and costs in all the others only.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 4	Josh. Woodhead, Vaughan Street, Bradford.	E. N. F. Fenwick, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford.	Employing William Bootle and William Keighley, not having their names entered on register, also not having obtained a surgeon's certificate and without school certificate for William Keighley, who, though 13 years of age, had not passed the 4th Standard.	1 0 0	0 16 0	Three cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 26	Fell Bros., cotton spinners, Wellington Mills, Mirfield.	J. Wormald and F. Ellis, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Employing a child, Elizabeth Womersley, without a certificate of school attendance, the same as to Sarah Ann Ardron, also in the employing Elizabeth Womersley, a child without educational certificate and not having obtained a certificate of fitness.	4 0 0	1 10 0	
1887.				9 0 0	0 18 0	
Mar. 4	E. and W. Simpson, woollen manufacturers, Ardsley, near Wakefield.	Dr. Kendal and Percy Tew, Esq., Wakefield County Court House.	Employment of 18 females and young persons after 1.30 p.m. on Saturday, January 22nd, 1887.			
" 10	J. Bevitt & Co., the Iron Foundry, Pontefract.	David Longstaffe and Robert Arundel, Esqs., Pontefract Court House.	Employing three young persons not having their names on register and without surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	2 15 0	
"	Wm. Wigfall and Son, Brush Works, Pontefract.	" "	Employing three young persons not having their names on register and without surgeon's certificate.	6 0 0	3 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 29	W. Pickarday and Son, brickmakers, Laister Dyke.	E. N. F. Fenwick, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford.	Neglecting to provide Abstract and employing a young person without certificate of fitness.	-	0 12 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs, as my written instructions given to the clerk about these matters were not handed to the firm, but were complied with as soon as the firm were told.
June 30	Cottingham Bros., ship-builders, Dutch River, Goole.	T. W. Tew, Esq., and Major Eadon, Snaith County Court House.	Employing a young person not having his name on the register and without surgeon's certificate.	0 4 0	0 16 0	First offence, so leniently dealt with.
July 13	Matthew Eggleston, dressers, Cross Square, Wakefield.	W. H. Lee, Esq., and Dr. Slatter, Wakefield Court House.	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Workshop Act.	0 12 0	0 8 0	
"	John Henry Puckridge, dressmaker, Cross Square, Wakefield.	"	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Workshop Act.	0 12 0	0 8 0	
"	Jas. Spencer, milliner, Butcher Road, Wakefield.	"	Neglecting to hang up Abstract of Workshop Act.	0 12 0	0 8 0	
"	John Wilkinson, dress-maker, Market Place, Wakefield.	"	Employing 12 females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, June 11th.	3 2 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 12	Chas. Greening, letter-press printer, Albion Court, Bradford.	E. N. F. Fenwick, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Bradford Town Hall.	Employing two young persons not having their names on the register without surgeon's certificate.	0 5 0	1 0 0	
	Parkinson and Clark, dressmakers, Bridge Street, Bradford.	" "	Employing two females on July 1st during the half-hour allowed for tea.	-	0 16 0	Adjourned till September 16th on Mr. Parkinson giving assurances that the law shall be carried out and paying costs at that date. Convicted of offence, but this time given to make other arrangements, all the hands not being able to have their meals together for want of space. No further complaint having been lodged before the 16th instant the firm of Parkinson and Clark were mulcted in the costs only, viz., 16s.
Sept. 9	J. T. and J. Taylor, woollen manufacturers, Cheapside Mills, Batley.	F. Ellis and W. Cretchley Esqs., Dewsbury County Court House.	Neglecting to fence hoist openings after being twice warned.	5 0 0	0 7 0	
Oct. 5	G. J. Lamfern, Ings Road, Wakefield.	H. Lee and W. H. Gill, Esqs., Wakefield Court House.	Neglecting to limewash his factory	0 2 6	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without certificate of fitness and without educational certificate.	0 5 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Beaumont—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 14	G. H. Walker & Co., wool-len manufacturers, High-field Mill, Batley.	E. T. Ingham and W. Blakeley, Esqs., Dewsbury County Court.	Employing two young persons without registering their names and without certifying surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep register in prescribed form with prescribed particulars.	6 10 0	0 8 0	
"	F. Dobie & Co., Highfield, Batley.	"	Neglecting to send notice of commencement of factory, and failing to hang up Abstract in factory.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector J. A. Redgrave.</i>			
Nov. 6	Miss Loweth, dressmaker, Bognor.	J. Johnson, Esq., and Admiral Hornby, Police Court, Chichester.	Employing four females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	3 10 0	
" 15	W. Barker, dressmaker, High Street, Boro'.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Boro', S.E.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 15 0	0 15 0	
" 22	A. K. Baldwin, printer, Tunbridge Wells.	G. Hodgkin and W. Mowell, Esqs., Police Court, Tunbridge Wells.	Employing a child without surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
Dec. 14	David Ovenden, dress-maker, 80, Beckenham Road, S.E.	R. B. Marsham, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	1 4 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>			
Dec. 21	Taylor and Neate, engineers, Chatham.	D. Burns and G. Stedman, Esqs., Police Court, Rochester.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	{ 0 5 0 0 5 0	0 12 6 0 12 6	
" 22	Judd & Co., printers, New Wandsworth.	Curtis Bennett, Esq., Wandsworth Police Court.	Not keeping proper register	0 10 0	0 8 0	
" "	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	0 6 0	0 4 0	
1887.						
Feb. 21	C. Straker and Sons, printers, Redhill, Surrey.	W. Summers, Esq., and Alderman Field, Reigate Town Hall.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	2 0 0	
" "	" "	" "	Not keeping proper register of over-time.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
Mar. 1	W. T. Ashfield, printer, Batterssea.	Curtis Bennett, Esq., Police Court, Wandsworth.	Employing two young persons late on Saturday.	0 11 0	0 10 0	
" 29	John O'Leary, tailor, Cole Street, Boro'.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 5 0	
" 30	H. Fenn, dressmaker, Western Road, Brighton Road.	G. Heathcote and J. Brigden, Esqs., Police Court, Brighton.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 30	R. Forrester, saddler, St. George's Road, Brighton.	G. Heathcote and J. Bridgen, Esqs. Police Court, Brighton.	Not having put up proper Abstract of Act.	-	0 10 0	I withdrew this on payment of costs, and promise of Defendant not to neglect this requirement in future.
Apr. 27	M. H. Newton, bookbinder, Great Dover Street.	W. Slade, Esq., Police Court, Southwark.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 10 0	0 5 0	
"	Thos. Stephens & Co., collar makers, St. James' Road, Bernondsey.	"	Failing to keep proper register -	0 10 0	0 6 0	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 6 0	
May 17	E. Vaughan, builder, Maidstone.	W. Lawrence and E. Tootell, Esqs., Town Hall, Maidstone.	Failing to report an accident	0 5 0	0 11 6	
June 13	J. S. Burrows, Saw Mills, Camberwell New Road.	G. Chance, Esq., Lambeth Police Court.	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness of young person.	1 10 0	0 5 0	
"	Tucker and Son, Glass Works, Clifton Street, S.W.	Curtis Bennett, Esq., Wandsworth Police Court.	Failing to keep register of young persons	0 2 0	0 5 0	
"	Steele and Hay, iron-founders, Sleaford Street, S.W.	"	Not putting up Abstract of Act -	0 2 6	0 3 6	
"	"	"	Employing young person without surgical certificate.	0 2 6	0 3 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	Firth and Sons, brick-makers, Crowborough, Sussex.	Gen. Munro and Captain Green, Mark Cross Police Court.	Failing to keep register of young persons	2 0 0	0 17 6	
July 4	J. Strapp, brickmaker, Sittingbourne.	E. Gascoyne, Esq., and Capt. Vallance, Police Court, Sittingbourne.	Failing to keep proper register of young persons.	0 5 0	0 11 0	
" 5	Willson Bros., brick-makers, Hoo, Rochester.	General Edmeades and Major Edmeades, Rochester County Police Court.	Failing to keep proper register of young persons.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
Aug. 16	R. and G. Balston, Paper Mills, Maidstone.	J. Nills, Esq., and Dr. Oliver, Town Hall, Maidstone.	Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
" 18	C. J. Bond, milliner, Blackheath.	E. Shiel, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Employing three girls after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 7 6	0 15 0	
" 24	Rea & Co., Leather Works, Godalming.	E. Ballard, Esq., and Dr. Yate, Police Court, Godalming.	Employing three young persons without surgical certificates.	0 15 0	1 1 0	
" 25	A. J. Bentall, dressmaker, Farnham.	G. Simmonds and J. Pares, Esqs., Police Court, Farnham.	Employing three women after 4 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	0 15 0	2 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 29	E. and A. Miles, Saw Mills, Guildford.	W. Swayne, Esq., and Dr. Sells, Police Court, Guildford.	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 17 0	
Sept. 3	R. and J. Pulman, leather dressers, Godalming.	P. Ricardo, Esq., and Viscount Middleton, Police Court, Guildford.	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	1 0 0	
" 8	Barr and Budd, printers, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.	A. Thorpe and E. Revell, Esqs., Police Court, Hastings.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 15 6	
" "	" "	" "	Not keeping overtime register -	0 10 0	0 16 6	
" 17	Edwin Ellis, tanner, Shalford.	P. Ricardo, Esq., and Major Treadcroft, County Police Court, Guildford.	Employing young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	1 0 0	
" 19	E. Roberts, Glass Works, Sharratt Street, S.E.	Montagu Williams, Esq., Police Court, Greenwich.	Not putting up Abstract of Act -	0 10 0	0 4 0	
" "	" "	" "	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
" 26	W. Elsdon, Joinery Works, Lambourn Road, Wandsworth Road.	Curtis Bennett, Esq., Police Court, Wandsworth.	Employing a young person without surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 8 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Redgrave—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 3	G. S. Constable, mineral water maker, Littlehampton.	W. Long, Esq., and Sir Henry Fletcher, Town Hall, Arundel.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	Ockenden Bros., smiths, Littlehampton.	" "	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 5 0	0 9 6	
"	" "	" "	Not exhibiting Abstract of Act -	0 2 6	0 4 6	
" 11	John Every, engineer, Lewes.	J. Farncombe and W. Crosskey, Esqs., Police Court, Lewes.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	0 10 0	1 9 0	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron.</i>			
Nov. 15	Austin & Co., milliners and dressmakers, Deanwrid, London-derry.	The Mayor, R. Harvey, R.M., J. Mullen, Robt. Greer, and Thos. Davis, M.D., Esqs., London-derry Petty Sessions.	Employing three females after 10 p.m. on the night of the 14th October 1886.	3 0 0	0 7 6	
"	Hugh Stevenson & Co., Ship Biscuit Bakery, William Street, London-derry.	" "	Employing two male young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	0 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1895.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 15	Hugh Stevenson & Co., Fancy Biscuit Bakery, William Street, London- derry.	The Mayor, R. Harvey, R.M., J. Mullen, Robt. Greer, and Thos. Davis, M.D., Esqs., London- derry Petty Sessions.	Employing four male young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 2 0	0 12 0	
"	Samuel Blair, shoe manu- facturer, Market Street, Limavady, Co. Derry.	Henry Tyler and Jas. Dren- nan, Esqs., Dr. Theo. Bryson, and Joseph Douglas, Esq., Limavady Petty Sessions.	Employing three male young persons on a Thursday after 4 p.m., that being the day substituted for Saturday as the weekly half-holiday	0 7 6	0 7 6	The offences were acknowledged, and the firm engaged that the irregularity should never occur again. I did not press for heavy penalties, as the example was the essential matter.
"	C. E. Barnett & Co., handkerchief manufact- urers, Bedford Street, Belfast.	Thomas Brown and Richard Patterson, Esqs., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing 16 women after 4 p.m. on a Saturday, the day of the weekly half- holiday.	4 0 0	2 0 0	
"	Murphy and Stevenson, handkerchief manu- facturers, Ipward Street, Belfast.	" "	Employing six women after 4 p.m. on a Saturday, the day of the weekly half- holiday.	0 15 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 9	John McGurk, Brackagh-slieve Gallion Scotch Mill, near Moneyvine, co. Derry.	Sir W. Lenos Conyngham, K.C.B., Ganete Magle, R.M., Thomas Meek, and Geo. Ramsay, Esqs., Moneyvine Petty Sessions.	Employing Patrick Nicholl, child of 11½ years, full time.	0 5 0	0 3 0	The child was employed and injured in the Scotch Mill. Lawyer appeared, and produced agreement in Court showing that compensation had been given by the Defendant, and Bench therefore imposed small penalties with caution, the Defendant being in poor circumstances.
"	"	"	Employing same without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 3 0	
" 14	W. K. Watson & Co., collar and cuff manufacturers, &c., Franklin Street, Belfast.	Thomas Hamilton, R.M., Esq., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 5 0	
1887.						
Mar. 8	Thomas McCaw, collar and cuff manufacturer, 39, York Street, Belfast.	F. J. McCarthy, R.M., Esq., Dr. Browne, R.N., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing female young person without a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 2 0	The Defendant had been cautioned more than once regarding both these requirements of the Act.
"	"	"	Employing same young person without registration.	1 0 0	0 2 0	
April 29	R. H. and S. Rogers, shirt manufacturers, New Row, Coleraine, co. Derry.	Daniel Taylor, John O. Gage, R.M., and John Huey, R.M., Esqs., Coleraine Petty Sessions.	Employing two females after 10 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 5 0	The firm acknowledging offences, and having a good character, the Bench, it being a first offence, stated that they took a lenient view on these grounds.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 24	James Bradbury, Windsor Brickworks, Blackstall, Belfast.	Col. Hon. W. F. Forbes, R.M., Belfast Sessions.	Employing boy, James Alex. Hutchinson, without school certificate.	.	-	These cases were dismissed, without costs, save those of Court. The boy Hutchinson, having made declaration to me in presence of Mr. Bradbury, the occupier, of employment, denied in Court any occupation save in Court any occupation save he was there both morning and afternoon. He explained his declaration by being frightened. I pointed out to the stipendiary the tenor of section 94 as defining employment, and the fact that the argument of non-responsibility set up on account of non-payment of wages and consequent non-employment by Defendant, was futile in face of the responsibility imposed by the Act, but he seemed impressed by the lad's evidence, and gave a dismissal, which, of course, governed the two cases against Mr. Bradbury.
"	"	"	Employing same on full time	-	0 2 0	
"	James Alex. Hutchinson, 22, Bentham Street, Belfast.	"	Allowing his son, James Alex. Hutchinson, to be employed at the brickworks of Mr. Bradbury without attending school.	0 10 0	0 2 6	The defending solicitor wished the case against the father to be included in the dismissal, but I insisted on going on with this separately; and, again urging on the Bench that although the lad Hutchinson's evidence was contradictory of his declaration, yet in the presence of Mr. Bradbury he had acknowledged employment to me, and that the importance of my evidence was in no way lessened by contradiction in his, and that employment was, in my opinion, conclusively proved, the magistrate seemed to arrive at a clearer discernment, and imposed a penalty of 10s. and costs on the father; thus, it will be observed, acknowledging the fact of employment, which should have entailed a penalty on Mr. Bradbury in the first cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 9	Welch, Margeston & Co., shirt manufacturers, Derry Factory, Carlisle Road, Londonderry.	R. Harvey, R.M., Wm. Monaghan, and S. Bell, Esqs., Derry Petty Sessions.	Employing six young persons without registration in prescribed form.	1 0 0	0 4 6	These penalties are not heavy. The firm, through their solicitor, expressed regret, and pleaded disobedience of orders on part of subordinates, undertaking that similar offences should not occur again.
"	"	"	Employing same young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 12 6	0 14 6	
Aug. 23	John Connor, pipe manufacturer, 136, Cromae Street, Belfast.	Felix McCarthy, R.M., Esq., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing two male children on full time.	1 0 0	0 4 0	
Sept. 29	The Whiteabbey Bleaching Company, Limited, Whiteabbey.	J. C. Rutherford, R.M., James Thompson, and R. W. Murray, Esqs., Whitehouse Petty Sessions.	Employing four females after the legal hours.	2 0 0	0 10 0	
Oct. 4	Murphy and Stevenson, handkerchief manufacturers, Onneau Avenue, Belfast.	Dr. Browne, R.N., and W. J. Johnston, Esq., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing five females after 4 p.m. on a Saturday.	1 5 0	1 1 0	
"	Brown Bros., machinists and engineers, Brown's Entry, Divis Street, Belfast.	"	Employing male young person under 16 years without registration.	0 5 0	0 2 6	The Defendants had been frequently cautioned.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Cameron—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 4	Brown Bros., machinists and engineers, Brown's Entry, Divis Street, Belfast.	Dr. Browne, R.N., and W. J. Johnston, Esq., Belfast Petty Sessions.	Employing same without certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 2 6	The Defendants had been frequently cautioned.
"	Bernard & Co., blacking manufacturers, Coates Street, Belfast.	"	Employing three male children under 14 years on full time.	1 10 0	0 8 6	
Feb. 2	Robert Maule and Son, dress and mantle makers, 74, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.	Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of the Lothians, Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Kindersley.</i> Employing six women at 6.15 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	12 0 0	1 2 6	This firm was fined for a similar offence on December 14th, 1882, and again on May 23rd, 1883.
"	Elizabeth Croby, head mantle maker in the employment of Robert Maule and Son, Leith, 2, Annfield, Newhaven, Edinburgh.	"	Employing six women from about 7 p.m. till about midnight on the weekly half-holiday at her own lodging after they had been turned out of the workroom at Robert Maule and Son's establishment.	6 0 0	1 1 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Kinderley—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 10	W. Archibald Son & Co., woollen yarn manufac- turers, Strude Mill, Alva.	James Robertson Buntine, Esq., Sheriff Substitute of Stirling, Dumbarton, and Clackmannan, Sheriff Court, Stirling.	Employing three children unregistered in the register and certificate book.	0 3 0	1 1 8	
"	"	"	Employing three children without certificates of fitness.	0 3 0	1 0 6	
"	James Porteus & Co., woollen yarn manu- facturers, Meadow Mill, Alva.	"	Employing five children unregistered in the register and certificate book.	0 10 0	1 1 8	
"	"	"	Employing five children without certifi- cates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 0 6	
"	"	"	Employing four children without school attendance certificates.	0 8 0	1 0 6	
"	William Ross & Sons, woollen yarn manu- facturers, Brookfield Mills, Alva.	"	Employing six children unregistered in the register and certificate book.	0 10 0	1 1 8	
"	"	"	Employing five children without certifi- cates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 0 6	
"	"	"	Employing four children without school attendance certificates.	0 8 0	1 0 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 9	Misses Evans, dress-makers, 7, Chatham Street, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing two young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday, January 22nd.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
May 21	Mildred Raby, dress-maker, 306, West Derby Road, Liverpool.	J. B. Smith and W. Graves, Esqs., County Magistrates' Court, Liverpool.	Employing six females after 4 p.m. on Saturday, May 7th.	0 15 0	2 5 0	
June 15	Elizabeth Ann Summers, dressmaker, &c., 41, Walton Road, Liverpool.	T. S. Raffles, Esq., Stipendiary, Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing three females at 10.35 p.m. on Saturday, May 28th.	0 15 0	0 19 6	
"	J. S. Dinwoodie, milliner &c., 177, Walton Road, Liverpool.	" "	Employing two females at 10.25 p.m. on Saturday, May 28th.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
" 20	H. Lloyd Jones, draper, &c., High Street, Mold.	Edward Thompson and W. Carstairs Jones, Esqs., and others, Mold.	Employing three females after 4 p.m. on Friday, May 6th, that being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 7 6	1 2 6	
"	Samuel Lewis, draper, &c., High Street, Mold.	" "	Employing a female after 4 p.m., on Friday, May 6th, Friday being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 2 6	0 7 6	
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to keep the required notices affixed in the work-room.	0 2 6	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>			
June 22	Thomas Price, draper, &c., Green Lane, Stoney-croft, Liverpool.	R. D. Holt and H. Gaskell, Esqs., County Magistrates' Court, Liverpool.	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 15 0	
July 20	E. Lewis & Co., drapers, &c., Great George Street, Liverpool.	E. Hutchinson and P. H. Rathbone, Esqs., Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing four women on Tuesday, June 28th, Tuesday being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 10 0	1 6 0	
Aug. 2	Robert Lloyd, draper, &c., High Street, Holywell.	R. Sankey, Esq., and Rev. T. L. Davies, Holywell.	Employing two women at 6.5 p.m. on Wednesday, June 15th, that being the day substituted for Saturday.	0 2 0	0 16 0	
"	"	"	Neglecting to keep the required notices posted in the work-room.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
"	The Dorothea Slate Quarry Company, Nantlle, Carnarvonshire.	Dr. Morgan and J. Menzies, Esq., Carnarvon.	Not reporting fatal accident to William Griffith on June 16th.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	"	"	Not reporting accident to Richard Jones on June 28th.	0 10 0	0 7 0	
"	Luke Bagnall, tailor, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	Alderman J. Livingston and Wm. Cliffe, Esq., Dale Street, Liverpool.	Employing six females at 5 p.m. on Saturday, August 6th.	-	1 19 0	All six cases were dismissed by Alderman Livingston in direct contradiction to the evidence and section 94; the women themselves, who were put in the witness box, stated that they were "cleaning" the machines, folding up clothes, &c.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Richmond—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 17	Luke Bagnall, tailor, Whitechapel, Liverpool.	Alderman J. Livingston and Wm. Cliffe, Esq., Dale Street, Liverpool.	Neglecting to keep the required Abstract posted in the work-room.	0 5 0	0 4 6	The solicitor for the defence pleaded guilty in this case.
"	T. J. Willis, mantlemaker, 40, Bold Street, Liverpool.	"	Employing three women at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday, August 6th.	1 0 0	0 19 6	The Defendant pleaded guilty.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate.</i>	-	0 14 0	Dismissed owing to my not receiving notice of date of hearing the case from the Petty Sessions clerk until after the case was over; the Magistrates dismissed the case with 10s. costs.
Nov. 30	John Hamilton, Handkerchief Hemming Factory, Dromore, co. Down.	John Hamilton and R. Sprott, Esqs., Dromore.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector of Factories on October 27, 1886, by hiding a number of females.	-	-	The Petty Sessions clerk, having informed me the ruling of the Magistrates on November 30 would not prevent the case being heard at next Petty Sessions, I appeared on December 28. The solicitor for the defence pointed out the ruling on November 30 was final, and Capt. L'Estrange, the Resident Magistrate, dismissed the case "no rule."
Dec. 28	"	Capt. L'Estrange, R.M., John Hamilton, R. Sprott, Esqs., Dromore.	Obstructing H.M. Inspector of Factories on October 27, 1886, by hiding a number of females.	-	0 5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Woodgate--cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 10	The Glen Print Works Company, Newtownards.	Capt. George Hamilton and Capt. L'Estrange, R.M., Newtownards, co. Down.	Employing two females after 6 p.m., to wit, at 7.22 p.m., in the Block Print Works at Newtownards on January 6, 1887.	0 5 0	0 4 6	As the firm promised, through their solicitor, not to work again after the legal time, I did not press for a heavy penalty.
Mar. 29	Francis Burns, tailor, Castle Blaney, co. Monaghan.	C. de B. Fox, R. Pringle, and T. P. Clarke, Esqs., and Capt. Mansfield, R.M., Castle Blaney.	For illegally employing Edward McElwly, aged 14, after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 19th February 1887.	0 1 0	0 1 6	As I did not press for heavy penalty, the Magistrates fined 1s. in both cases.
"	"	"	For neglecting to affix a copy of the Workshop Abstract in the work-room.	0 1 0	0 1 6	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare.</i>			
Nov. 1	H. and T. Vaughan, lock and key makers, Willenhall.	Wm. Harthill and J. C. Tildesley, Esqs., Police Court, Willenhall.	Employing a young person without registering her name.	0 1 0	0 14 0	Nominal penalty only asked for.
"	"	"	And another young person without obtaining a certificate of his fitness.	0 1 0	0 14 0	
"	Clay Brothers, rivet makers, Blackheath.	H. A. Wiggin and John Walker, Esqs., Police Court, Old Hill.	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness for a child.	0 5 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 8	Jos. Bradley, nailmaker, Lower Gornal.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Sedgley.	Employing a child after 7 p.m. - -	-	0 10 6	Very poor.
" 10	Chas. W. Cross, milliner, Wolverhampton.	C. N. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Failing to keep an Abstract fixed -	0 2 6	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	2 0 0	0 12 6	
"	Hildreth and Chambers, letter-press printers, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
" adjourned to Nov. 17	"	"	Similar offence - - -	-	0 9 6	The young person at first stated he was 15; on oath, in Court, he called himself 16. I got an adjournment to procure proof of age, but this I have failed to procure, and have therefore withdrawn the case.
Nov. 20	Wm. Auchin, engineer, Northampton.	Drury Wake, Esq., and Lord Erskine, County Hall, Northampton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	17 0	
"	"	"	Employing another young person without registering his name, &c.	1 0 0	17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 26	Benjamin Pendred, rope-maker, Northampton.	Thos. Adams and Hy. Mobbs, Esqs., Guildhall, Northampton.	Employing a child after 2 o'clock on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
Dec. 5	Sellman & Hill, japanners, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a woman after 7 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing four women before 6 a.m. -	8 0 0	2 13 6	
"	Thos. Jewkes, lock maker, New Invention.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Chas. Biddulph, parent, Short Heath.	"	Consenting to the employment of his son, a young person, after 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 10 6	
"	Wm. Squire, key maker, New Invention.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m. -	0 1 0	0 13 0	
" 17	Levi Dunkley, boot-maker, Earls Barton.	F. W. Sartoris and R. W. Arkwright, Esqs., Wellingboro'.	Employing a child as a young person -	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	John Miller, boot-maker, Earls Barton.	"	Similar offence -	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	Wm. Laundon, boot-finisher, Earls Barton.	"	Similar offence -	0 1 0	0 15 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 17	John Brawn, riveter, New Barton.	F. W. Sartoris and R. W. Arkwright, Esqs., Wel- lingborough.	Similar offence - - -	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	Samuel Tomkins, boot- finisher, New Barton.	"	Similar offence - - -	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	Thomas Pigott, wheel- wright, Earls Barton.	"	Consenting to the employment of his child as a young person.	0 1 0	0 9 6	
"	Abel Dunkley, boot-maker, Earls Barton.	"	Employing a child without obtaining certificates of school attendance and failing to produce the same to an Inspector.	0 1 0	0 15 6	
"	Mary Williamson, boot- closer, Earls Barton.	"	Employing a child both before and after the dinner hour.	0 1 0	0 15 6	
1887. Feb. 7	Joseph Gee, lockmaker, Willenhall.	Wm. Edwards and Wm. Vaughan, Esq. Willen- hall.	Employing a child as a young person -	0 2 6	0 13 6	
" 23	Geo. H. Hope, key-maker, Wolverhampton.	C. N. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolver- hampton.	Employing a child as a young person -	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Daniel Pickford, foreman, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing a young person during a meal hour.	0 1 0	0 15 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 18	Forder & Co., Limited, carriage builders, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 13 0	
"	Brand Bros., galvanizers, Rough Hills, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing two young persons after 6 p.m.	2 0 0	1 9 0	
"	Thomas Smith, lock-maker, Wolverhampton.	"	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
" 31	C. and H. Williams, wool spinners, Morda, Oswestry.	Colonel Lovatt, Rev. T. M. B. Owen, Oswestry.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing another young person after 1 p.m. on Saturday.	1 10 0	0 11 4	
April 1	E. and E. Smith, dress-makers, Whitechurch.	W. Godsall and J. G. Child, Esqs., Town Hall, Whitechurch.	Employing two females after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 2 6	0 15 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs and a promise to observe the law in future.
" 14	J. H. Mills, letter-press printer, Llanidloes.	Wm. Thomas and John Williams, Esqs., Llanidloes.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 3 0	0 17 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
May 25	Wm. Micklewright, milliner, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing five females after 2 p.m. on Saturday, viz., 4 until 9.45 p.m. and 1 until 8 p.m.	10	0 0			
"	"	"	Failing to keep an Abstract affixed in his workshop.	0	5 0	3	4 0	
"	Thos. Hough, cycle-maker, Wolverhampton.	"	Similar offence	0	5 0			
"	"	"	Employing a young person without registering the necessary particulars.	0	5 0			
"	"	"	Employing another young person without a certificate of fitness.	0	5 0	1	16 6	
"	"	"	Obstructing the Inspector by preventing a young person appearing before him.	0	5 0			
" 27	Samuel Salt, brewer, Kates Hill.	Aldermen Thompson and Howett, Dudley Police Court.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m., Saturday.	0	5 0	0	12 6	
"	Jos. Edwards, chain maker, Newtown.	"	Employing a child under ten years of age.	.	-	0	11 0	Defendant poor; case withdrawn on payment of costs and a promise not to offend again. Chairman: It is a proper case to bring in Court.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 3	H. P. Skidmore, tubemakers, Netherton.	T. R. Tilley and E. Wright, Esqs., Police Court, Dudley.	Employing four young persons after 2 p.m., Saturday.	4 0 0	2 4 0	20s. and costs each case.
" 8	Wm. Allt, boot, &c. manufacturer, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.	Employing young person after 4 p.m., Saturday.	0 10 0	0 13 0	Defendant expressed his regret and promised a careful observance of law in future.
" 10	Septimus Bills, chain-maker, Cradley.	Colonel Fletcher and Major Cochrane, Stourbridge Police Court.	Employing female after 9 p.m. - - -	- - -	0 12 6	Fined in costs. Defendant very poor. Case not pressed.
" "	Henry Taylor, chain-maker, Cradley.	" "	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	- - -	0 12 6	Fined in costs. Defendant very poor. Case not pressed.
" 22	Wm. Stevens & Co., chain manufacturers, Bowling Green.	Geo. Bagott and T. Reynolds, Esqs., Police Court, Dudley.	Employing three females and one young person before 6 a.m.	3 0 0	2 10 6	60s. and costs in one case. The other two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" "	" "	" "	Failing to keep Abstract in a legible state.	0 1 0	0 8 0	
" "	Benjamin Bate, nail-maker, Old Hill.	" "	Employing female before 6 a.m. - - -	- - -	0 10 0	Case not pressed; Defendant being very poor, case was adjourned 28 days for him to pay costs.
July 15	Jos. Pearson, chain-maker, Cradley.	T. D. Thomas and E. Webb, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	Employing young person after 7 p.m. - - -	- - -	0 5 6	Defendant very poor. Case not pressed. Promise not to offend again.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 21	Ketley Brick and Tile Co., Kingswinford.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Police Court, Brierley Hill.	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness -	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child and a young person during Sunday.	2 0 0	1 3 6	1 <i>l.</i> and costs each case.
"	Harris and Pearson, brick manufacturers, Brettell Lane.	"	Employing three females during dinner hour.	1 10 0	1 15 0	10 <i>s.</i> and costs each case.
"	S. Taylor and Sons, chain, &c. makers, Brettell Lane.	"	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness -	0 10 0		
"	"	"	Failing to register young person's name	0 10 0	1 3 6	
" 22	Jos. Hartland, brick manufacturer, Wolverhampton.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Wolverhampton.	Employing young person after 2 p.m., Saturday.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
"	Jabez Goodare, lock-maker, Wednesfield.	"	Employing young person after 7 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 13 0	
" 25	Haden & Co., glass manufacturers, Brettell Lane.	Hy. Hall and W. G. Webb, Esqs., Brierley Hill Police Court.	Failing to produce certificate of school attendance.	0 2 0	0 10 0	Fined 12 <i>s.</i> , to include costs.
"	Benj. Raybould (parent) -	"	Failing to cause above child to attend school.	0 2 0	0 8 0	Fined 10 <i>s.</i> , to include costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 25	E. J. and J. Pearson, brick-makers, Amblescote.	Hv. Hall and W. G. Webb, Esqs., Brierley Hill Police Court.	Employing a female during dinner hour	0 5 0	0 15 0	Fined 20s., to include costs.
" 27	Moses Willets, nail-maker, Old Hill.	W. Bassana and J. Walker, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Employing a female after 7 p.m.	0 2 6	0 13 0	Defendant poor; costs heavy.
Aug. 5	E. and E. Robinson, dress-makers, Dudley.	Aldermen Thompson and Howett, Dudley Police Court.	Employing a female after 9 p.m.	0 1 0	0 16 0	
"	J. Silvester, millinery, Dudley.	" "	Employing a female after 9 p.m.	-	0 13 0	The Bench considered there were extenuating circumstances, and ordered him to pay the costs only.
" 8	Haybridge Iron Co., Limited, fitting shop, Stirchley.	Hon. Chas. Herbert and Jos. Beattie, Esq., Wellington.	Employing a young person after 6 p.m. on 23rd June.	1 0 0	0 11 4	
" 19	Alfred Bills, chain-maker, Cradley.	H. O. Firmstone and W. Webb, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	Employing two young persons before 6 a.m.	-	1 0 0	10s. in each case, to include costs. Bills was warned by the Bench to be more careful, as if he came again he would be severely dealt with.
"	Esau Willets, chain-maker, Cradley.	" "	Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	0 5 0	0 12 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 19	William Willetts, chain-maker, &c., Cradley.	H. O. Firmstone and W. Webb, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	Employing a female before 6 a.m.	-	0 9 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Defendant, who is very poor, promised not to offend again.
"	Edward Edwards, glass manufacturer, Wollaston.	"	Failing to obtain a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 11 6	Defendant asked for leniency and promised more care in future.
"	"	"	Failing to register name of a young person.	0 1 0	0 11 6	
" 22	John Hay, milliner, Dudley.	J. Russell and W. Greenway, Esqs., Dudley Police Court.	Employing two females after 10 p.m.	0 10 0	1 7 6	5s. and costs each case, or 14 days.
" 25	Hickman & Co., brick-makers, Brettell Lane.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Brierley Hill.	Employing a woman before 6 a.m.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	"	"	Employing a young person before 6 a.m.	1 0 0	0 14 6	
"	John Stevens, galvaniser, Quarry Bank.	"	Employing four women before 6 a.m.	12 0 0	3 0 0	As the foreman had ordered these women to come at 3 a.m., I asked for the full penalty.
" 26	E. Price and Son, Saw Mill, Minsterley.	H. Sandford, Esq., and Rev. L. I. Lee, Cruckton, Salop.	Failing to keep an Abstract affixed	0 0 6	0 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 26	E. Price and Son, Saw Mill, Minsterley.	H. Sandford, Esq., and Rev. L.I. Lee, Cruckton, Salop.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 0 6	0 11 6	
" 30	R. T. Haynes, implement maker, Much Wenlock.	T. H. Thursfield and W. P. Brooks, Esqs., Guildhall, Much Wenlock.	Employing a young person after 2 p.m. Saturday.	0 1 0	0 14 0	
" 31	Chas. Richards, bicycle-maker, Heath Town.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wolverhampton.	Employing a young person after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	0 16 0	
"	Elisha Hill, key-maker, Heath Town.	" "	Similar offence	0 2 6	0 13 0	Allowed 14 days.
Sept. 2	David Raybould, chain-maker, Cradley.	R. L. Freer and W. J. Turney, Esqs., Stourbridge Police Court.	Employing a child before 6 a.m.	0 10 0	0 11 6	Or 14 days. Case adjourned from August 19th on account of the non-appearance of the child, who had been summoned as a witness. At the adjourned hearing neither Defendant nor child appeared. Six weeks given to pay fine.
" 5	Beddows and Sturney, lock-makers, Willenhall.	Rev. — Fisher and H. Vaughan, Esq., Willenhall.	Failing to linewash a factory within 14 months.	0 10 0	0 15 6	Ordered to linewash within three weeks, or pay 20s. a day.
"	Minors Bros, lock-makers, Willenhall.	" "	Failing to linewash a factory within 14 months.	1 0 0	0 10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 7	David Wood and Sons, boiler-makers, Cradley Heath.	H. A. Wiggan and J. Holcroft, Esqs., Old Hill Police Court.	Failing to obtain certificate of fitness -	0 2 6	0 13 0	Defendants, through their solicitor, expressed regret, and said they would be very careful in future.
"	"	"	Failing to register name of same young person.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
" 13	Charles Sivilier, gun-barrel maker, Halesowen.	Edward Gem and Job Garratt, Esqs., Halesowen Police Court.	Failing to securely fence two engines -	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Failing to fence four shafts, &c., being mill-gearing.	1 0 0	0 9 0	{ The Defendant said he had done the fencing, and the Justices wanted to impose a nominal penalty. Feeling dissatisfied, I asked for a short adjournment to visit the works, and, finding the fencing only half done, I pressed for a heavy penalty, and an order of 20s. a day unless it was completed in three days.
"	Henry Horner, spike maker, Spring Hill, Halesowen.	"	Failing to produce a certificate of school attendance.	-	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Failing to produce a certificate of school attendance.	0 10 0	0 13 6	Withdrawn. Child said she had only worked two days; probably untrue.
" 19	E. Paterson and Sons, saw mill, Wellington, Salop.	Thos. S. Eyton and Henry H. F. Hayhurst, Esqs., Wellington.	Employing a young person without registering his name, &c., and without a certificate of fitness.	{ 0 10 0 0 10 0	{ 0 11 0 0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Hoare—cont.</i>					
Sept. 21	Wm. Read, lock-maker, Heath Town.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Wolverhampton.	Employing a child neither on the system of morning and afternoon sets, nor on alternate days.	0	10 0	0	14 0	
" 27	W. and P. Jones, tile manufacturers, Iron-bridge.	Dr. Brooke and Colonel Wynne, Broseley Police Court.	Employing child as young person -	1	0 0	0	16 0	Second offence.
" "	" "	" "	Employing two young persons and failing to obtain certificates of fitness.	2	0 0	1	9 0	20s. and costs each case. Second offence.
" 28	Abel Tromans, chain-maker, Netherton.	G. Bagot and T. Reynolds, Esqs., Town Hall, Dudley.	Employing child as young person -	0	10 0	0	12 6	
" 29	Eli Bloomer, chain-maker, Quarry Bank.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Police Court, Brierley Hill.	Failing to produce certificate of school attendance.	0	5 0	0	15 0	
Oct. 28	Rd. Williams, Wolverhampton Saw Mill.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Wolverhampton.	Failing to fence the fly-wheel of an engine.	5	0 0	0	10 6	
" "	Shadrach Turner, grid-maker, Heath Town.	" "	Similar offence - - -	3	0 0	0	10 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Stokes.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 5	T. and J. Smith, cotton doublers, Stockport.	E. Walmsley and W. Gilmore, Esqs., Court House, Stockport.	Employing Stephen Dwyer, a lad aged 16, after 6 p.m.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
"	Samuel Henry Moorhouse, cotton doubler, Stockport.	"	Employing three young persons during the breakfast hour.	0 15 0	1 17 6	
"	"	"	Allowing two young persons and three children to remain in a room when a manufacturing process was being carried on during the breakfast hour.	1 5 0	3 0 6	
"	Henry Pearson and Son, Cotton Factory, Stockport.	"	Employing two women before 6 a.m.	0 10 0	1 7 0	
" 16	George Balfe, cotton winding, Coronation Street, Reddish.	Henry Turner and William Gilmore, Esqs., Stockport.	Employing a young person during meal hour.	0 1 0	0 14 6	The girl had signed a statutory declaration that she worked from 5.30 to 6 p.m., being a portion of the time for meals, and swore to this in court; but the mill manager came forward and swore that she could not have worked more than nine minutes after the half-hour.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Stokes—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 3	Samuel Moorhouse, cotton manufacturer, Stockport.	Edward Walmsley and Henry Heginbotham, Esqs., Court House, Stockport.	Employing a child and three young persons after 30 minutes past noon in a manufacturing process on Saturday, the 16th of July, less than an hour having been allowed for meals on said day.	2 0 0	2 10 0	
"	Christy & Co., Limited, hat manufacturers, Stockport.	"	Employing a child, a young person, and a woman during a meal hour on Friday, the 1st of July.	0 5 0	1 17 0	The case against the woman was dismissed, and a fine of 2s. 6d. imposed in each of the other cases with costs.
"	Robert McClure and Sons, cotton spinners, Stockport.	"	Employing two women and one young person after 1 o'clock on Saturday, the 2nd of July, less than an hour having been allowed for meals on said day.	-	{ 0 7 0 { 0 14 0 { 0 15 0	Two of these cases were dismissed, the Magistrates accepting the statement of the women themselves that they were not cleaning, and that of others employed in the same room to the same effect, notwithstanding Mr. Jones, H.M. Inspector, swore to the employment, <i>i.e.</i> , cleaning. The third case was withdrawn.
"	Thomas Rivett, doubler, Stockport.	"	Employing a male young person after 6 p.m.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Not keeping register in prescribed form and with prescribed particulars relating to the said young person.	0 2 6	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 1	Thomas Hughes, collier, 9, Warrington Lane, Wigan.	J. Wall, R. Thompson, and H. Ackerley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Allowing his child, Mary Hughes, to be employed as a young person, such child not having obtained from a person authorised by the Education Department a certificate of having attained the Fourth Standard of proficiency or standard of previous due attendance.	-	50 2 6 20 2 6	By Defendant. By myself. Did not ask for either penalty or full costs, merely as an example, as the girl got her place by direct deceit.
" 5	Upholland Brick and Coal Company, brick manufacturers, Upholland, near Wigan.	J. C. Eekersley and J. Gaskell, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	(1.) Failing to enter in the prescribed register, &c. particulars of children and young persons employed.	0 5 0	1 8 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain certificate of attendance at school of a child, Thomas H. Orritt, employed.	0 5 0	0 19 0	
"	Peter Orritt, coal miner, Hall Green, Upholland, near Wigan.	"	Failing to cause his child, Thomas Henry Orritt, to attend school when employed in the Upholland Brick and Coal Company's Works.	0 2 6	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H. M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 20	William A. Holt & Co., cotton doublers, Bark Street Mill, Bolton.	T. Wilkinson, J. W. Taylor, J. Foy, J. R. Barlow, and W. W. Cannon, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Allowing 19 women, young persons, and children to remain in a room whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time.			
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to affix the prescribed Abstract.			
"	"	"	(3.) Failing to obtain surgical certifi- cate of fitness of a female young person.	2 10 0	9 5 0	
"	"	"	(4.) Failing to obtain surgical certifi- cate of fitness of a female child.			
"	"	"	(5.) Failing to enter in prescribed register and on prescribed form the particulars of children and young persons in his employment.			
Dec. 3	The Moss Side Land and Brick Works Company, Limited, sanitary pipe, &c. manufacturers, Skel- mersdale, near Orms- kirk.	R. Tomlinson and J. C. Wood, Esqs., Ormskirk County Police Court.	(1.) Failing to enter the particulars of two male young persons.	0 1 0	0 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1884.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 3	The Moss Side Land and Brick Works Company, Limited, sanitary pipe, &c. manufacturers, Skelmersdale, near Ormskirk.	R. Tomlinson and J. C. Wood, Esqs., Ormskirk County Police Court.	(2.) Failing to obtain surgical certificate of fitness of Robert Green, male young person.	0 1 0	0 6 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Similar offence for John Cafferty -	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
1887.						
Feb. 7	James Smith, baker, 59, Great Moor Street, Bolton.	T. Fletcher (Mayor), W. Nicholson, F. Tilloison, J. Heywood, and J. T. Fielding, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing a lad just over 16 years of age in his bakehouse at 12 midnight on 21st January.	0 2 6	0 7 0	
"	William Powell, baker, 27, Back Crook Street, Bolton.	"	Allowing his son John, a lad just over 16, to work at 12 midnight on 21st January.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
Mar. 7	Ann Hughes, 34, Wigan Lane, Wigan.	M. Benson and W. Pickard, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Wigan.	1. Employing a female young person named Maggie Darbyshire after 2 p.m. on Saturday, 29th January.	-	0 9 6	Ordered to pay costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>			
Mar. 9	Jonathan Deasden & Co., cotton waste spinners, Little Bridge Mill, Chorley Street Bolton.	J. Heywood and T. Cunliffe, Esqs., Boro' Police Court, Town Hall, Bolton.	Under Elementary Education Act, 1880, taking into their employment a child, Thomas Yates, of the age of 10 years and under 13, without having obtained a certificate from the teacher of an efficient recognised school that he had passed the standard of the bye- law of the district in which he was resident.	0 10 0	0 14 6	I had already stopped this child in April 1886 and cautioned the manager and Mr. Deasden. The School Board at same time prosecuted the parent.
Apr. 25	John Taylor, rope manu- facturer, Bolton Ropery, Lever Street, Bolton.	J. Walmsley and J. Mosorop, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing four male young persons in his non-textile factory on 17th March during a period of employment allowed for dinner.	1 0 0	2 1 0	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs by Defendant.
May 2	Robert Ramsden, Albert Mill, Farnworth.	W. N. B. Hulton and A.L. Briggs, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall.	Allowing three females to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a period of employment allowed for a meal.	0 15 0	2 0 6	
"	George Chatton, foundry master, Little Lever Foundry, Little Lever.	" "	Failing to obtain the certificate of attendance at school of a child, J. R. Mitchell.	0 1 0	0 10 0	
"	" "	" "	Same offence in respect of another child, Arthur Mitchell.	0 1 0	0 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 2	George Chatton, foundry master, Little Lever Foundry, Little Lever.	W. W. B. Hulton and A. L. Briggs, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall.	Failing to obtain a surgical certificate of fitness of the same, Arthur Mitchell.	0 1 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Employing the same child, Arthur Mitchell, before dinner and after dinner of the same day when employed on a.m. and p.m. system.	0 1 0	0 13 6	
" 11	Richard Thompson, brick-maker, Newburgh, near Wigan.	The Rev. J. Goggins and H. De Trafford, Esq., County Petty Sessions, Croston.	Failing to cause his child, William Langton, to attend school when employed between 15th March and 5th April in the workshops (twig-peeling) of William Cotham at Mawdesley and of Thomas Halton, Chape House, Newburgh.	-	0 9 0	Costs only inflicted at my request. As it is, it will cost Defendant railway fare and a day's work.
" 12	Cooper Bros., drapers, &c., 5, Town Hall Square, Bolton.	J. Taylor and T. Cunliffe, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Employing four females and female young persons after 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th April, that being the day substituted for Saturday for work to cease at 4 p.m.	0 5 0	0 17 6	Defendants were fined 5s. and costs in one case and three others withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 16	J. and J. Hilton, cotton spinners, Bow Street Mill, Bow Street, Bolton.	R. N. Cotterill, J. Smelthurst, and J. T. Fielding, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Failing to enter the particulars of employment of Anthony Foreman in the prescribed register.	0 2 6	0 12 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain within seven days a surgical certificate of fitness of the said Anthony Coleman.	-	0 3 6	Defendants ordered to pay costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>			
May 20	Thomas Ashurst, fore- man at pit, 125, Grange Road, Bickershaw, near Wigan.	T. Marshall, W. S. Barrett, and R. S. Dalglish, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	As guardian failing to cause his child, Annie Entwistle, to attend school when employed in W. Crook's workroom.	- -	0 12 0	Defendant ordered to pay costs.
"	Henry Nicolas Dean, brick manufacturer, Platt Bridge Brick- works, Platt Bridge, Wigan.	" "	(1.) Employing a female, Alice Ashurst, under the age of 16 in his brickyard.	0 5 0	0 15 6	In second case Defendant ordered to pay costs.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Taking into his employment a child, Alice Ashurst, who had not passed the standard (III.) of the byelaw of the district in which she resides.	- -	0 13 0	
"	John Gore, clogger, 127, Low Green Road, Platt Bridge, Wigan.	" "	Employing a male young person, his own son, after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 23rd April.	- -	0 11 0	Defendant ordered to pay costs.
"	M. A. Hodgkinson, dress- maker, 25 Market Place, Hindley.	" "	Failing to obtain the certificate of attendance at school of Ellen Ellison.	0 2 6	0 14 6	
"	John Ellison, collier, 2, Rigby Street, Hindley.	" "	Failing to cause his child, Ellen Ellison, to attend school when employed in Miss Hodgkinson's workroom.	- -	0 12 0	Defendant ordered to pay costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTION—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 20	William Crook, collier, 3, Neville's House, Platt Bridge, Wigan.	T. Marshall, W. S. Barrett, and R. S. Dalglish, Esqs., County Police Court, Wigan.	As occupier (daughter employer) failing to obtain school certificate of Anne Entwisle, employed in his workroom.	0 2 6	0 15 6	
" 29	Ellen Farrington, dress-maker, 49, Vernon Street, Bolton.	Dr. Livy, W. Knowles, and J. Makant Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	(1.) Employing six females and female young persons overtime in pursuance of sec. 53, and herself and daughter in a room and failing to fulfil the condition for such overtime employment, made under an order of the Secretary of State that there should be 400 cubic feet of space for every young person and woman so employed.	0 5 0	0 7 0	This was the first summons under this section and order. I did not press as Mrs. Farrington is not well off.
"		" "	(2.) Failing to forward register of overtime.	-	0 3 6	Dismissed. The Justices clerk's clerk misunderstood the instructions, and issued summons for special exception notice. Whilst discussing the summons the clerk dismissed the case. Costs, 3s. 6d., to be paid by me.
"	Frederick McMillan, labourer, 2, Hobson Street, Bolton.	" "	Failing to cause his child, Esther Horrocks, to attend school when employed in the factory of the Dacca Twist Company.	0 2 6	0 19 6	The balance of costs, 17s., ordered by the Bench to be paid by me.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 25	Robert Goodson, mantle alterations, 62 and 64, Deansgate, Bolton.	W. Nicholson and F. Taylor, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Failing to enter in prescribed register and to report to the Inspector particulars of the employment of females working under a special exception under sec. 53 of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1878, on the 14th May, overtime.	0 2 6	1 2 6	
"	William E. Whitehead, confectioner, Knowsley Street, Bolton.	"	Employing three female young persons before 6 a.m., viz., at 5.30 a.m., on the morning of Saturday, the 28th May, in his bakehouse.	-	1 4 0	Defendant ordered to pay costs only.
"	"	"	For employing a child, Joseph Wignall, and failing to obtain his certificate of attendance at a recognised efficient school on 27th May.	-	0 8 0	Defendant ordered to pay costs only.
"	Joseph Wignall, spinner, 16 Minorea Street, Bolton.	"	Failing to cause his child, Joseph Wignall, to attend school when employed in W. E. Whitehead's bakehouse.	-	0 8 0	On account of low circumstances and large family the Justices remitted costs, which were not paid by either plaintiff or defendant.
July 4	John Seddon, aerated water manufacturer, Starcliffe Street, Great Lever.	James Barlow and Walter Ainsworth, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall, County Petty Sessions.	Failing to affix Abstract at the entrance of his factory.	-	0 7 6	Costs paid by Defendant. Prosecuted as a warning. No notice of occupation had been sent and time for proceedings for that had elapsed.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 4	William Ormrod, brick-maker, Shipton Ground Brickworks, Halliwell, Bolton.	James Barlow and Walter Ainsworth, Esqs., Little Bolton Town Hall, County Petty Sessions.	(1.) Failing to enter in prescribed register particulars of children and young persons and of their employment.	0 5 0	0 16 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain within seven days the surgical certificate of fitness of one Patrick Tookey, a young male person.	0 5 0	0 10 0	
" 8	Atherton and Gould, dressmakers, Market Place, Wigan.	R. F. Hopwood and J. Benson, Esqs., and Dr. Roorcroft, Borough Police Court, Wigan.	Employing after 4 p.m., on Saturday, the 21st May, six females.	0 5 0	1 17 0	All costs were paid by Defendants.
"	William Clarkson, tailor, 28, Caroline Street, Wigan.	"	Employing three females in a room under special exception, under sec. 53, and failing to provide 400 cubic feet of space for each female so employed. Three men and a male young person were also employed in a room measuring 2,086 cubic feet.	-	0 6 0	Paid by Defendant. I did not press, as it was a warning case, and Defendant had exerted himself to comply with the Act, but was under a misapprehension as to size of room.
" 9	Lord and Collinge, cotton manufacturers, Victoria Mill, Platt Bridge, Wigan.	A. T. Smethurst, J. C. Eckersley, and J. Gaskell, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Wigan.	(1.) Failing to obtain certificate of attendance at school of Mary Singleton when employed in their mill.	0 5 0	0 19 0	Paid by Defendants.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 9	Lord and Collinge, cotton manufacturers, Victoria Mill, Platt Bridge, Wigan.	A. T. Smethurst, J. C. Eckersley, and J. Gaskell, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Wigan.	(2.) Same offence for Mary Ellen Taylor.	-	0 9 0	I had to withdraw this at last moment, the girl stated she was under 14, and wrong date of birth was given on admission to school; costs paid by me.
"	James Singleton, collier, Low Green Fold, Platt Bridge, Wigan.	"	Failing to cause his child, Mary Singleton, to attend school when employed in Lord and Collinge's mill.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	Job, Taylor, collier, Taylor's Lane, Ince, near Wigan.	"	Failing to cause her daughter, Mary Ellen, to attend school when employed in Lord and Collinge's mill.	-	0 6 0	I had to withdraw and pay costs for reason assigned in case of Lord and Collinge.
" 11	Guest and Danby, Avenue Mill, Leigh.	T. Hartley and O. P. Lancashire, Esqs., Leigh County Petty Sessions, Leigh.	Allowing 19 females, female young persons, and children to remain in a room during a period of employment allowed for a meal, viz., 12.36 noon, dinner hour, whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on.	3 0 0	7 16 0	
" 25	Greenhalgh and Shaw, cotton spinners, &c., Halliwell Mills, Halliwell, Bolton.	James Barlow, E. G. Harwood, and T. Wilkinson, Esqs., Bolton Town Hall.	Allowing 15 females to remain in a room during a period of employment allowed for a meal whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on, to wit, at 5.36½ on 5th July.	3 0 0	5 16 0	Penalty in one case, and all costs paid by Defendants.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1837.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>					
Aug. 11	Peter Crook, Limited, cotton spinners, Lever Street, Robin Hood Mill, Bolton.	C. Heaton and R. N. Cotterill, Esqs., Town Hall, Bolton.	Allowing nine females to remain in a room during a period of employment allowed for a meal whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on.	2	0 0	1	17 0	Mr. Jones, H.M. Inspector, detected these offences.
"	Thomas Horrocks, smith, Cooper Street, Bolton.	"	(1.) Employing a male young person, William Taylor, before 6 a.m. on morning of 20th July.	0	5 0	} 1 2 6		
"	"	"	(2.) Same offence for James E. Norris -	.	.			
"	Bolton Union Spinning Company, cotton spinners, Tong, near Bolton.	W. W. B. Hulton and J. Garnett, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Allowing 20 females and female young persons to remain in a room during a period of employment allowed for a meal whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on, on 5th July, at 5.4.4.	10	0 0	11	0 0	
"	William Fletcher, brick-maker, Tong with Haugh, Bolton.	"	(1.) Failing to enter in the prescribed register the names of young persons employed in his factory and particulars of their employment, &c.	0	5 0	0	18 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to obtain surgical certificate of fitness of a young person.	0	5 0	0	10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 15	James Smith, acrated water manufacturer, Derby Street, Tyldesley, near Manchester.	Dr. W. F. Booth and A. Burrows, T. Hayes and F. Withington, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Leigh.	Employing a male young person after 2 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th July.	0 5 0	0 18 0	
"	William Rothwell, clogger, 180, Elliott Street, Tyldesley, near Manchester.	"	Employing a male young person after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th July.	0 5 0	0 19 0	
"	John Dugmore, clogger, 217, Elliott Street, Tyldesley, near Manchester.	"	(1.) Employing a child, named James Farnworth, before dinner and after dinner of the same day when employed on the a.m. and p.m. system.	0 5 0	0 19 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a male young person, John Farnworth, after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th July.	0 5 0	0 19 0	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a male young person, John Battersby, after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th July.	0 5 0	1 2 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 17	John Tyldesley, draper, &c., 123, Elliott Street, Tyldesley.	T. Houghton, T. Lee, A. Burrows, and O. P. Lancashire, Esqs., Leigh County Police Court.	(1.) For failing to obtain a certificate of attendance at school of Mary Kniveton.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	(2.) For failing to obtain a certificate of attendance at school of Ellen Dawson.	-		
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a child on Saturday in the morning set who had been employed in the same set during the week.	-	2 5 6	I agreed to take penalty in one case; withdrew the others on payment of costs.
"	"	"	(4.) Same offence for child, Ellen Dawson.	-		
"	John Ashmore, miner, 86, Shuttle Street, Tyldesley.	"	Failing to cause as guardian (step-father) a child, named Mary Kniveton, to attend school when employed in John Tyldesley's workroom.	0 2 6	0 14 6	Paid by Defendant.
"	Thomas Dawson, operative cotton spinner, 205, Elliott Street, Tyldesley.	"	Same offence for his daughter, Ellen Dawson.	0 2 6	0 14 6	Paid by Defendant.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Brewer—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 25	The Standish Company, Limited, bleachers and dyers, Worthington, near Wigan.	Col. Sylvester and D. Marriage, Esq., Chorley Police Court, Chorley Town Hall.	(1.) Employing a young person after 6 p.m. on 30th September, to wit, 6.20 p.m.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a young person after 6 p.m. on 30th September, to wit, 6.20 p.m.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
" 31	Elizabeth Sidlow, dress-maker, 2, Castle Street, Tyldesley.	Joseph Hartley, F. Burton, T. Lee, T. Hayes, and O. P. Lancashire, Esqs., Leigh County Police Court.	Taking into her employment a child, Mary Elizabeth, who had not obtained a certificate of having reached the standard of education fixed by the byelaw in force in the Tyldesley district for the partial exemption of the said child to attend school.	-	0 9 0	Costs paid by me. It was a case taken for the necessity of obtaining a proper certificate for half-time.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland.</i>	1 0 0	} 0 11 10	
Nov. 17	Robt. Napier Henry, manager of the Henry's Chemical Works Company's Soap and Blackening Works, Brook Street, Mile End, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing four female young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0		
"	"	"	Employing the same young persons without having registered their names, &c.	0 10 0		

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Mailland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 29	Matthew Wylie and Son, rope-makers, Meadow Bank, Beith.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Kilmarnock.	Employing five boys without having obtained certificates of their fitness for employment.	2 10 0	1 1 7	
"	"	"	Employing the same five boys without having entered their names and other particulars in the register of children and young persons.	0 10 0	0 14 0	
1887.						
Feb. 15	John Milligan, trading as "D. and J. Milligan," joiners and builders, 40, Kyle Street, Ayr.	Sheriff Orr Paterson, County Buildings, Ayr.	Employing a young person under 16 years of age without having obtained a certificate of fitness for employment.	0 10 0	} 0 10 2	
"	"	"	Failing to keep a register of the young persons employed in his works.	0 5 0		
"	"	"	Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory Act affixed in his works.	0 5 0		
Mar. 14	John Walker and Sons, biscuit manufacturers, 38 to 42, Cleveland Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing eight females from about half-past 6 o'clock in the morning until about a quarter past 9 at night.	1 0 0	0 15 4	
"	William Hill (junior), furniture manufacturer, Govan Cabinet Works, Govan, Glasgow.	"	Employing four females from about a quarter-past 6 o'clock in the morning until between half-past 9 and 10 o'clock at night.	3 0 0	0 15 0	Hill had been previously convicted of breaches of the Factory Act.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 2	Clarke and Caldwell, clothiers, &c., 48, Argyle Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Mair, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th April 1887.	1 5 0	0 14 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act affixed in their workroom.	0 5 0		
" 6	John Campbell, baker, Townhead Street, Hamilton.	Sheriff Birnie, County Buildings, Hamilton.	Employing a boy under the age of 16 years before 6 o'clock in the morning.	1 1 0	0 14 0	
" 16	Mrs. Jane Dickson, dress-maker, 216, Bath Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing 11 women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	5 10 0	0 10 10	
"	Madame M. Bowman, 240, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing four women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 10 10	
"	John Kirsop and Son, hatters, &c., 96, Argyle Street, Glasgow.	" "	Employing two women after 4 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 19	Mrs. Jane Murray, dress-maker, 39, Castle Street, Stranraer.	Sheriff Dickson, County Buildings, Stranraer.	Employing nine women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th April 1887.	0 12 0	0 8 0	} Defendants pleaded guilty, and as these were the first cases of the kind that have been taken in this part of Scotland I asked for only a nominal penalty to carry the costs.
"	Miss Agnes Ballantyne, dressmaker, 19, Charlotte Street, Stranraer.	" "	Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th April 1887.	0 12 0	0 8 0	
" 27	Ogg and Hodge, tailors, &c., Main Street, Andersonston, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing three females until midnight on April 15th, 1887.	0 15 0	} 0 10 10	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing the same females until 9.30 p.m. on May 6th, 1887.	0 15 0		
June 3	Gavin Shanks, draper and milliner, 26, Main Street, Coatbridge	Honorary Sheriff Substitute A. Aitken, Sheriff Court, Airdrie.	(1.) Employing three women at ten minutes to 7 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, 14th May, 1887.	1 10 0	} 0 15 0	} She was caught by the pulley of a lithographic printing machine and her right foot torn completely off.
"	" "	" "	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act affixed in his workroom.	0 5 0		
" 9	Stewart McKee & Co., lithographic printers, 35, Mitchell Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(1.) Neglecting to report an accident which happened in their factory to Margaret Glen (a child) on 28th May 1887.	1 0 0	0 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS--continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland--cont.</i>					
June 9	Stewart McKee & Co., lithographic printers, 35, Mitchell Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Glasgow.	(2.) Employing the same Margaret Glen and Isabella Herdman, also a child, for six and four months respectively without certificates of fitness.	1	0 0	0	14 0	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing Isabella Herdman full time.	-	-			
"	Margaret Dobson, milliner, 23, Bridge Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing three women at 10.30 at night.	0	15 0	0	10 10	
"	Hugh E. McMillan, draper, &c., 172, Trongate, Glasgow.	"	Employing two women at 11 o'clock at night.	0	10 0	0	10 0	These women had commenced work at 8 a.m.
"	"	"	Employing five women at 4.30 p.m. on the weekly half-holiday.	1	5 0			
"	Jacob Samuels, tailor, 14, East Mile Street, Glasgow.	"	Employing eight women at half-past 10 o'clock at night.	1	0 0	0	10 10	Some of these women had commenced work at 7 a.m.
"	John Gillespie, baker, 20, King Street, Stranraer.	Sheriff Dickson, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Stranraer.	Employing two male young persons before five o'clock in the morning, to wit, at 3 a.m., on the 30th May 1887.	1	0 0	0	8 6	
"	John Torrance, baker, 67, Hanover Street, Stranraer.	"	Employing three male young persons before 5 o'clock in the morning, to wit, at about 3.15 a.m., on 30th May 1887.	2	0 0	0	8 6	One case withdrawn.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 28	John Glen, calico printer, &c., Glengowan Works, Caldercruix.	Sheriff Mair, Sheriff Court, Airdrie.	Allowing five females to remain during the meal hour in the factory where manufacturing processes were being then carried on.	2 10 0	0 15 0	
July 1	Hunter, Hardin, and Wilson, Germiston Bolt and Rivet Works, Petershill Road, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	(1.) Employing four young persons under the age of 16 years without having obtained certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	} 0 13 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to keep in the prescribed form a register of the young persons employed in their works.	0 7 6		
"	Mary Jane Ingram, 11, Grosvenor Place, Hillhead.	"	(1.) Employing two women on the 23rd of May after 4 p.m.	0 5 0		
"	"	"	(2.) Employing four women on the 4th of June till 10.30 p.m.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing five women on the 6th of June after 4 p.m.	0 12 6	0 13 0	
" 13	Jane Martin, dressmaker, 4, Ashton Place, Byars Road, Partick.	"	Employing three females at 5.15 in the afternoon of Saturday, June 25th, 1887.	0 15 0	0 16 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 13	Colin Adam, milliner, 323, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing six females at 4.30 in the afternoon of Saturday, June 25th, 1887.	1 10 0	0 10 10	
" 28	William Fraser Thomson, draper, &c., 45, King Street, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, Kilmarnock.	(1.) Employing two females after 10 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, June 25th, 1887.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing three females after 10 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, July 2nd, 1887.	- - -	- - -	Withdrawn.
" 29	Robert Young, brick-maker, Greenhill Works, Onoa.	Sheriff Mair, Sheriff Court, Airdrie.	Employing four female young persons under the age of 16 years, in the manufacture of bricks.	3 0 0	1 0 0	
Aug. 31	J. and A. Stewart, Glasgow Veneer Saw, and Moulding Mills, 120, Kelvinhaugh Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Not having fenced a steam engine after having been several times told that it should be done.	1 0 0	0 11 8	
Sept. 10	Robert Clark, rope-maker, Fraser Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Lees, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Employing Charles Ramsay, a child, full time.	1 0 0	0 13 2	This boy was only 11 years old and had only passed the 2nd Standard; he had been employed full time for four months.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 10	Thomas McEvoy, labourer, 144, Barrowfield Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow.	Sheriff Lees, Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	Conniving at the illegal employment of his step-son, Charles Ramsay, in the rope-works of Robert Clark.	-	0 13 2	The Sheriff in the first instance inflicted a penalty of 5s., but on McEvoy stating that he could not pay it, having been a long time out of work through illness, and having recently had two deaths in his family, the Sheriff, at my request, withdrew the penalty and ordered McEvoy to pay the costs only.
" 24	David Rowat, Manager, Kilmarnock Equitable Co-operative Society, Limited, John Dickie Street, Kilmarnock.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Kilmarnock.	(1.) Employing four women in dress-making at half-past 10 o'clock at night on 11th August 1887.	0 10 0	0 13 7	
"	"	"	(2.) Same offence on the night of 12th August 1887.	0 10 0	0 13 7	
"	Aitchison and Gibson, cabinet makers, Braehead, Beith.	"	(1.) Employing five females in "French polishing," at about 9 o'clock in the evening of the 25th August 1887.	0 15 0	0 17 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing the same females in the same occupation at 7.45 p.m. on 26th August 1887.	0 15 0	0 17 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maitland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 24	John Wilson, hosiery manufacturer, Sharon Street, Dalry.	Sheriff Hall, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Kilmarnock.	(1.) Employing two children full time who had not passed Standard V.	0 10 0	0 17 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing two other children who had not passed Standard III.	0 10 0	0 17 6	
Oct. 24	D. McArthur & Co., under-clothing manufacturers, 17, Cadogan Street, Glasgow.	Sheriff Balfour, Sheriff's Chambers, County Buildings, Glasgow.	Employing 12 women on the 13th September 1887 for a spell of more than five hours without an interval for a meal (<i>i.e.</i> , from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. continuously).	1 10 6	0 14 0	
"	John Service, baker, Regent Street, Greenock.	Sheriff Nicolson, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Greenock.	(1.) Employing a boy under 16 years of age before 6 o'clock in the morning.	0 15 0	0 6 3	These boys commenced work at 4 a.m.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing a boy between 16 and 18 years of age before 5 o'clock in the morning.	0 15 0	0 6 3	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing a boy under the age of 16 years without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	(4.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in his bakehouse.	0 5 0	0 9 0	
"	Charles Henry, baker, Kilblain Street, Greenock.	"	(1.) Employing a boy under 16 years of age before 6 a.m.	0 1 0	0 9 0	Boy commenced work at 4 a.m.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Maidland—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	Charles Henry, baker, Kilblain Street, Greenock.	Sheriff Nicolson, Sheriff Court, County Buildings, Greenock.	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in his bakehouse.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
"	John Brown, 26, Sugar-house Lane, Greenock.	"	(1.) Employing a boy under 16 years of age before 6 a.m.	0 1 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Neglecting to have an Abstract of the Act affixed in his bakehouse.	0 2 6	0 11 0	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith.</i>			
Nov. 25	J. W. Biggins, electro-plate manufacturer, Arundel Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq. (Stipendiary), Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of two young persons on 9th November without having procured a "certificate of fitness" as required by section 27.	1 0 0	0 18 0	The young persons left the works by a back door when I arrived, and I sent them back. Mr. Biggins' solicitor said that Mr. Biggins did not know anything of it, but admitted that the manageress sent the girls on a message when told I was at the door.
Dec. 10	Robert Arnison, dress-maker, &c., York House, Glossop Road, Sheffield.	Sir F. F. Mappin, Bart., M.P., John Wilson, J.P., and R. T. Eadon, J.P., Esqs., Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of seven women at 10.30 p.m. on the night of November 17th.	7 0 0	3 3 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 20	Howell & Co., tube manufacturers, Winobank, near Rotherham.	G. W. Chambers, J.P., and Chas. Wright, J.P., Esqs., Rotherham Court House.	Employment of three children and one young person on November 22nd without having procured certificates of fitness.	1 9 6	2 2 0	The offences were admitted by the solicitor for the firm; he promised greater care in future, and appealed to me to withdraw all the charges. I consented to withdraw in three cases on payment of costs, but asked for a penalty in the case in which the child was not old enough for full-time employment.
1887.						
Mar. 17	J. and G. Alward, rope-makers, The Green, Grimsby.	Henry Smethurst (Mayor) and James Reid, J.P., Esqs., Grimsby Town Hall.	Employment of a child in a manner contrary to the provisions of the Act.	0 1 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	Failing to procure a certificate of school attendance for a child employed in their rope walk.	0 1 0	0 13 6	
"	Gray Bros., saw mill occupiers, Albion Street, Grimsby.	"	Failing to procure a certificate of fitness for two young persons.	0 2 0	1 7 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 17	Peter Pickarden, saw mill occupier, Albion Street, Grimsby.	Henry Smethurst (Mayor) and James Reid, J.P., Esqs., Grimsby Town Hall.	Failing to procure a certificate of fitness for five young persons.	0 5 0	1 7 0	
" 30	Edwin Laidler, letter-press printer, Chapel Walk, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of four women after 2 p.m. on Saturday, March 12th.	0 4 0	1 16 0	Mr. Laidler admitted the offences and asked for leniency. This being a first offence and the costs heavy, I only asked for a nominal penalty.
May 3	Joseph Benton, Saw and Joinery Works, Charles Street, New Clee, Grimsby.	Rev. P. Allington, J.P., and W. D. Field, J.P., Esq., County Police Court, Grimsby.	Employment of two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, April the 2nd.	1 0 0	1 7 6	
June 6	Warner & Co., machine knife manufacturers, Headford Street, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Sheffield Town Hall.	Employment of three young persons at 4.35 p.m. on Saturday, May 21st.	0 3 0	1 10 0	This being a first offence, and as the manager promised that it should not be repeated, I only asked for small penalties. Information by H.M. Inspector Davis.
"	Samuel Barkman, tailor, Hicks Lane, Sheffield.	"	Employment of a woman at 10.51 on the night of May 19th.	0 10 0	0 10 0	Mr. Barkman's overtime notice stated that work ceased at 10 p.m.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith—cont.</i>					
June 13	J. Tyzack and Son, saw manufacturers, Meersbrook, Sheffield.	F. W. Bagshawe, J.P., and J. Swallow, J.P., Esqs., Hemsworth Petty Sessional Court, Derbyshire.	Having on May 1st neglected to lime-wash their works as required by section 33.	-	-	0	9 0	The Bench ordered the lime-washing to be completed within 21 days, failing which Defendant to be fined 1l. daily till it is done. The Chairman severely censured Mr. Tyzack for the obstructive spirit he had shown, and for his rudeness to me.
"	"	"	Having on May 1st neglected to keep affixed the prescribed Abstract as required by section 78.	1	0 0	0	10 6	
"	"	"	Having on May 1st neglected to procure a certificate of fitness for a young person as required by section 27.	2	0 0	0	16 0	
Aug. 8	George Slater, brick-maker, South Ferriby, Barton-on-Humber.	G. C. Appleby, Esq., and Rev. W. J. Whirley, Barton-on-Humber.	(1.) Failing to affix an Abstract in the prescribed form.	-	-	0	13 6	
"	"	"	(2.) Failing to produce certificate of school attendance of John Arthur Dann.	0	1 0	0	9 6	
"	"	"	(3.) Employing same child from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. on two successive days.	0	1 0	0	5 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Capt. Smith—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 24	John Wheatley and Son, aërated water manufacturers, Sheffield.	E. M. E. Welby, Esq., Stipendiary, Town Hall, Sheffield.	(1.) Employing six women before 6 a.m. on August 1st, to wit, at 4.58 a.m.	6 5 0	2 15 0	
"	"	"	(2.) Employing one young person on the same date and at the same time.	0 9 0	0 11 0	
"	Mrs. Ellen Tarson, dress and mantle maker, Sheffield.	"	(1.) Employing five women after 4 p.m. on Saturday, July 23rd.	0 5 0	2 6 0	This being the first offence, and on Defendant promising (through her solicitor) that similar offences should not occur again, I did not press for more than a nominal penalty.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing three young persons after 4 p.m. on Saturday (same date).	0 3 0	1 7 0	
Sept. 5	Thacker and Son, brick manufacturers, Goxhill Marsh, New Holland.	F. C. Upwell and T. Tombleson, Esqs., Police Court, Barton-on-Humber.	Not affixing an Abstract in the prescribed form.	0 1 0	0 8 6	The Defendants pleaded guilty and promised future strict adhesion to the Act. In these circumstances more than a nominal penalty was not urged.
"	"	"	Employing a child without a medical certificate.	0 1 0	0 12 0	
"	"	"	Employing a young person without a medical certificate.	0 1 0	0 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 2	J. R. Simpson & Co., Park Lane Ironworks, Oldbury.	Beattie Saddler and J. B. Phillips, Esqs., Oldbury.	Employing two young persons before and after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	1 6 0	
" 9	Brownlow W. Blades, brick manufacturer, Golds Green, West Bromwich.	N. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary, Wednesbury.	Employing two children on Sunday	-	0 18 0	Adjourned from Oct. 27th to allow Mr. Blades to summon his workman, George Bull, the actual employer of the children. Case now dismissed, I having to pay costs, as decided by the Magistrate, there being no conviction against Mr. Blades.
"	George Bull, "burner" in Mr. Blades' brickworks (summoned by Mr. Blades).	" "	Employing two children on Sunday	0 10 0	0 10 6	
" 29	Joseph Hamblet, brick manufacturer, West Bromwich.	N. C. A. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, West Bromwich.	Employing three young persons and one woman after 2 p.m. on Saturday.	0 10 0	2 12 0	
Dec. 17	G. and R. Thomas, Birchills Ironworks, Walsall.	W. Kirkpatrick (Mayor) and E. J. Holden, Esqs., Walsall.	(1.) Employing a child without registering his name.	0 10 0		
"	" "	" "	(2.) Employing same child without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	1 8 6	{ Third charge withdrawn on payment of costs, as the Defendants pleaded "guilty."
"	" "	" "	(3.) Employing same child at night	-	-	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bevan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Feb. 7	Ferdinand Eglington, electro-plater, Walsall.	The Mayor and E. J. Holden, Esq., Walsall.	Not keeping a register in the prescribed form.	0 10 0		
"	"	"	Employing five young persons and one child without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 19 6	In the second charge the Bench decided to inflict a penalty in one case only.
"	C. C. Walker, buckle-maker, Walsall.	"	Employing one woman and two young persons after 7 p.m.	1 0 0	1 5 0	One case withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 22	Ralph and Jordan, japanners, Bilston.	"	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Mar. 21	James McDougall, tube manufacturer, Wednesbury.	N. Neville, Esq., Stipendiary Magistrate, Bilston.	Employing a young person after 6 o'clock in the evening.	1 0 0	0 14 0	
Apr. 27	Bindley and Son, glue makers, Smethwick.	R. Heaton and W. S. Harding, Esqs., Smethwick.	Employing six women after 8 p.m.	0 10 0	3 0 6	Fine inflicted in one case only.
May 18	James Marshall, dress-maker (as occupier), Lichfield Street, Walsall.	The Mayor and E. J. Holden, Esq., Walsall.	Employing one woman and one young person on Good Friday, the next public holiday not being given.	0 10 0	0 18 6	I consented, at the suggestion of the Bench, to withdraw one case on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Bean—cont.</i>					
May 21	John Howl, nut and bolt maker, Fawdry Street, Smethwick.	Alderman Farley and W. M. Warden, Esq., West Bromwich.	(1.) Not keeping register of young persons in prescribed form.	1 0 0				
"	"	"	(2.) Employing two young persons for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	-		1 9 6		Costs only in second charge.
June 7	Sheldon Brothers, brick-makers, Oldbury.	H. Heaton and E. B. Phillips, Esqs., Oldbury.	Employing a woman on Sunday -	0 10 0	1 0 0			
" 10	Ralph Richman, draper, Park Street, Walsall.	W. Bayliss and J. New- man, Esqs., Walsall.	Employing six women after 10 p.m. -	4 0 0	2 19 6			Two cases withdrawn on payment costs.
Aug. 9	The Staffordshire Steel and Ingot Iron Com- pany, Limited, steel manufacturers, Bilston.	N. Neville, Esq., Stipen- diary Magistrate, Bil- ston.	Employing five young persons for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	5 0 0	2 12 0			20s. in each case.
" 30	Joseph Wright & Co., anchor and chain makers, Tipton.	Nigel Neville, Esq., Stipen- diary Magistrate, Wed- nesbury.	Employing one woman and one young person after 6 o'clock in the evening.	4 0 0	1 8 0			
Oct. 10	Henry Newton, brick manufacturer, Rugeley.	Josiah Spode, Esq., and Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart, Rugeley.	(1.) Employing a child full time -	0 10 0				
"	"	"	(2.) Employing same child without a certificate of school attendance.	-		1 0 0		Second charge withdrawn on pay- ment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 13	Ramsbottom Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, spinners and manufacturers, Union Works, Stubbins, Ramsbottom.	Colonel J. J. Mellor and Richard Walker, Esq., County Police Court, Bury.	Allowing a young person, John Parkinson, to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule while the same was in motion by the action of steam.	0 5 0	0 17 6	
Mar. 30	Barnes Brothers, manufacturers, Belthom Mill, Oswaldtwistle.	William Birtwistle, and Eli Heyworth, Esqs., and Lieut.-Col. Butler-Bowden, County Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing 12 women, young persons, and children to remain during part of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 8.4 a.m. on Wednesday, 23rd February, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	3 0 0	5 3 6	
" 31	Robert Cottam, spinner, Shed Street, Oswaldtwistle.	George Walmsley and J. S. Grimshaw, Esqs., County Police Court, Church.	Allowing a young person, named Alfred Wallace Jackson, to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting mule on 3rd February.	-	0 11 6	Costs paid by Defendant.
April 6	Broad Oak Manufacturing Co., Limited, manufacturers, Oak Mills, Accrington.	William Entwistle (Mayor) and W. H. Herald, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Accrington.	Allowing 10 children, young persons, and women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 5.35 p.m., in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on, on Thursday, 24th February 1887.	1 0 0	4 10 0	Fined 10s. and costs in two cases; eight withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 7	Shorrocks and Whewell, manufacturers, Highfield Mills, Darwen.	Robert Gillibrand and William Grimshaw, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing 17 children, young persons and women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 12.34 p.m., in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on, on Thursday, 24th February 1887.	0 10 0	4 9 6	Fined 10s. and costs in one case; 16 withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 21	John Lonsdale and Sons, manufacturers, Providence Mills, Church.	J. S. Grimshaw (Chairman) and William Smith, Esqs., County Police Court, Church.	Employing one young person, William Barlow, in a manufacturing process at 1.25 p.m., on Saturday, 19th April 1887.	1 0 0	0 12 6	
"	"	"	Employing four children after 1 p.m. on Saturday, 19th March 1887.	1 0 0	1 15 0	Three withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 27	Edward Eccles and Sons, manufacturers, Wheatfield Mills, Rishton.	W. Birtwistle and Mitchell Eccles, Esqs., County Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing two children, 10 young persons, and five women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 5.34 p.m., on Monday, 28th March, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	-	-	Adjourned for a week by request of Defendant's solicitor.
"	"	Lieut.-Col. Butler-Bowden and Eli Heyworth, Esq., County Police Court, Blackburn.	"	3 0 0	7 7 0	14 cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 19	Christopher Shorroek & Co., spinners, Moss Bridge Mills, Lower Darwen.	Thomas Grime (Mayor), Thomas Eccles, and — Grimshaw, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing three children, four young persons, and 12 women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 5.35 p.m., on Wednesday, 20th April 1887.	6 0 0	1 7 0	2½. in three cases and costs in all. I was unwilling to withdraw any cases, as the Defendants had been previously convicted. The Bench strongly urged me to do so. I therefore withdrew 16 cases on payment of costs.
June 2	Lloyd and Millward, builders and contractors, Blackburn Road, Darwen.	Thomas Grime (Mayor) and Robert Gillibrand, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Not reporting an accident	0 2 6	0 13 0	
" 16	J. and R. Shorroek, machinists, Bolton Road Foundry, Darwen.	Thomas Grime (Mayor), Alexr. Cams, Christopher Shorroek, and William Walmsley, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Employing a young person, Townley Hutchinson, from 14th April 1887 to 2nd June 1887 without having obtained a certificate of fitness.	0 1 0	0 14 0	
" 27	W. and J. Ratcliffe, manufacturers, Newby Mill, Rimington, Yorkshire.	C. E. Wright (Chairman) and Rev. James A. Wilson, County Police Court, Bolton-by-Bowland, Yorkshire.	Allowing, on Wednesday, 1st June, three children, four young persons, and three women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 12.36 p.m. in a room in which a manufacturing process was then going on.	0 3 0	3 5 0	Seven cases withdrawn on payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 11	Parkinson and Hargreaves, manufacturers, Vine Grove Works, Haslingden.	Thomas Whitaker (Chairman) and Jonathan A. Harrison, Esqs., County Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing two young persons and five women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 5.40 p.m., on Tuesday, 31st May, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then going on.	-	2 12 6	The Magistrates asked the Defendants to pay costs only, as they were of opinion that they had no intention to work overtime, the engine being run to put straps on.
" 20	James Bernard Gaskell, machinist, Lune Street, Blackburn.	W. A. Abram (Chairman) and Richard Bowker, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing a child, Charles Hackett, several months without obtaining a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	Thomas Duffy, shoemaker, Wilton Parade, Blackburn.	" "	Employing a young person, John Kelly, after 4 p.m. on Saturday, 25th June 1887, viz., up to 7 p.m.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person, John Kelly, on Tuesday, 28th June, and also on Wednesday, 29th June, after 8 p.m. without entering in the register and reporting to an Inspector the particulars of such employment.	-	0 6 0	Two informations; the Magistrates ordered the Defendant to pay the costs.
" 25	George Parkinson, weaver, Prospect Hill, Haslingden.	Rd. Townsend (Chairman) and George Ashworth Smith, Esqs., County Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing a child, Patrick Paddan, to clean a loom while the same was in motion.	0 2 6	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 27	J. E. Waddington, hop ben manufacturer, 6, Audley Range, Blackburn.	Edgar Appleby (Mayor), J. Hoyle, and W. A. Abram, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing his son, Thos. Wm. Waddington, a child under 10 years of age, in the workshop on 6th July 1887.	-	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	James Chew, tinsplate worker and smith, Edward Street, Whalley Old Road, Blackburn.	" "	Employing his son, John Chew, a child under 10 years of age, in the workshop on 8th July 1887.	-	0 5 0	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 28	Pickup and Holden, manufacturers, Bank Top Mills, Darwen.	Charles Huntingdon, Wm. Grimshaw, and Robert Gillibrand, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing nine women and six young persons to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in a room in which a manufacturing process was going on, viz., at 5.34 p.m., on Monday, 11th July 1887.	4 0 0	1 0 0	
Aug. 8	John Warburton, spinner and manufacturer, Waterside Mills, Haslingden.	Thos. Whittaker and J. A. Harrison, Esqs., County Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing one child, five young persons, and ten women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals, viz., 12.34½ p.m. on Monday, 18th July, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on.	1 0 0	7 7 0	Ten cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 11	Edgeworth Spinning Company, Limited, Vale Mill, Turton, near Bolton.	W. W. B. Hulton and Jeremiah Garnett, Esqs., County Police Court, Bolton.	Allowing 20 women to remain during part of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 12.35½ p.m. on 28th July 1887, in a room in which a manufacturing process was then going on.	5 0 0	11 0 0	5s. and costs in each case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 1	Albert Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, spinners, Albert Mills, Spring Vale, Darwen.	Thomas Grime (Mayor) and Robt. Gillibrand, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing four young persons to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on, on Tuesday, 9th August 1887, viz., at 12.35 p.m.	4 0 0	2 6 0	
" 22	Graham, Fish & Co., manufacturers, Wood-side Mills, Darwen.	W. Grimshaw, Esq., Borough Police Court, Darwen.	Allowing a woman, Ann Waddicor, to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in a room in which a manufacturing process was going on, viz., at 1.25 p.m. on Thursday, 1st September 1887.	-	0 11 6	Heard by one Magistrate by consent. Withdrawn on payment of costs on Mr. Fish giving an undertaking to keep better time in future.
Oct. 12	Edward Duckworth, weaver, 70, Belgrave Street, Witton, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Chairman) and W. A. Abram, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Employing his son, John Edwin Duckworth, all day on Thursday, 1st September 1887, at Waterfall Mills.	0 1 0	0 13 0	
"	"	"	Employing his daughter, Esther Duckworth, all day on Friday, 2nd September 1887, at Waterfall Mills.	-	0 3 0	Costs paid by me, as the child contradicted the statement made to me.
"	"	"	Employing his son, John Edwin Duckworth, on Saturday, 3rd September 1887, the said child having been employed for more than 5½ hours on Thursday, 1st September.	-	0 3 0	Costs paid by me. The child stated that he had not worked on Saturday, contradicting his previous statement.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hamilton—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 12	W. H. Beesley, warper and winder, Rivers Street, Audley, Blackburn.	J. Hoyle (Chairman) and W. A. Abram, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Blackburn.	Allowing a woman, Ann Almond, to remain during part of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 5.55 p.m., in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on, on Friday, 16th September 1887.	- - -	0 5 0	Ordered to pay costs only.
" 13	Richard Nuttall, spinner, and manufacturer, Turn Mills, Shuttleworth, near Ramsbottom.	Richard Walker (Chairman) and John Whitaker, Esqs., County Police Court, Bury.	Allowing four women and one young person to remain during part of the time allowed for meals in the factory, viz., at 1.55 p.m., in a room in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on, on Tuesday, 20th September 1887.	1 0 0	3 17 6	
" 17	L. Whittaker, Sons & Co., Limited, spinners and manufacturers, Holme Spring Mills, Haslingden.	Thos. Whitaker (Chairman), Rd. Townsend, and G. A. Smith, Esqs., County Police Court, Haslingden.	Allowing 12 women to remain on Wednesday, 14th September 1887, in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal hour, viz., at 5.35½ p.m.	1 10 0	5 3 6	Nine cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett.</i>			
Nov. 5	Heatley and Sons, bone workers, Suffolk Street, Birmingham.	A. Hill, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	9 14 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 19	George Baker Birch, brass founder, 211, Cheapside, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J.P., and F. B. Goodman, J.P., Esqs., Birmingham Police Court.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
1887. Jan. 21	Isaac Whitehouse & Co., powder flask makers, Howard Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J.P., F. B. Goodman, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing three women at 8.50 p.m. -	1 0 0	1 6 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 28	Eli John Humphrey and Son, coruice pole makers, Cleveland Row, Birmingham.	C. Pelham-Lane, J.P., and E. B. Phillips, J.P., Esqs., Balsall Heath Police Court.	Employing eight women at 8.30 p.m. -	1 0 0	2 0 6	
Mar. 18	Thos. Haddon & Co., rivet manufacturers, Skinner Lane, Birmingham.	F. B. Goodman, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing three young persons at 8.20 p.m.	0 10 0	1 6 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	George Burgum, gun implement maker, Messrs. Webley and Sons, Birmingham.	" "	Employing a young person at 8.20 p.m. -	0 10 0	0 12 6	This case was taken under section 87 against the workman employing the young person, he having been warned by his employers not to keep his lads later than the legal hours.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvet—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 29	James Aston, show case manufacturer, 122, New Town Row, Birmingham.	F. D. Goodman, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a young person without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
June 17	W. R. Palmer & Co., Limited, iron founders, Bagot Street, Birmingham.	" "	Employing a young person without obtaining a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person without obtaining a surgical certificate.	-	0 9 0	Fined in costs.
July 8	Samuel Heath and Sons, brass founders, Leopold Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame, J.P., and J. Lacey, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a child full-time	0 10 0	0 11 0	
"	" "	" "	Employing a child uncertified	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person uncertified	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person unregistered	0 10 0	0 13 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing a young person unregistered	-	0 6 6	Withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	" "	" "	Neglecting to put up the Abstract	0 10 0	0 11 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Knyvett—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 8	Swain & Co., stampers and piercers, Kensington Street, Aston.	A. W. Wills (Chairman) and Alfred Johnson, Esqs., Police Court, Aston.	Employing eight young persons without surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	3 4 6	The last seven cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
Aug. 12	Richard Biddle, brass caster, 9, Mott Street, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame and J. T. Lacey, Esqs., Moor Street, Birmingham.	Working a young person after legal hours (George Walkinson, 17 years of age) on Thursday evening, 7th July 1887.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
Sept. 16	Walter Scott, aerated water maker, 137, Gooch Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J.P., and F. B. Goodman, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing two women at 11.15 p.m.	6 0 0	1 4 6	
Oct. 21	Derrington and Sons, brick-makers, Garrison Lane, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis, J.P., and J. F. Brame, J.P., Esqs., Police Court, Birmingham.	Employing a child without a surgical certificate.	1 0 0	0 13 6	
" 28	Reginald Ryott, aerated water manufacturer, Balsall Heath Road, Birmingham.	T. S. Stock, J.P., and J. Baldwin, J.P., Esqs., Balsall Heath Police Court.	Employing two young persons without surgical certificates.	1 0 0	1 2 6	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons at 5 p.m. on Saturday.	1 0 0	0 16 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 8	H. and E. Donisthorpe, Pingle Dye Works, Leicester.	The Mayor, Alderman Stafford, and J. Kempson, Esq., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Failing to produce a school certificate for a child.	1 14 0	0 8 0	2l. 2s., including costs in the first case, and costs in the others.
"	"	"	Employing three female young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	- - -	0 18 0	
" 17	Bates & Co., parchment manufactory, Slack Lane, Derby.	The Mayor and John Bailey, Esq., Derby Borough Police Court.	Failing to produce a school certificate for a child.	0 5 0	0 10 6	
"	"	"	Employing a child for more than seven days without obtaining a surgical certificate.	0 5 0	0 6 6	
" 24	T. Smith and Sons, small ware manufacturers.	"	Employing six young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	3 0 0	2 6 0	10s. and costs in each case.
1887.						
Jan. 7	Sheffield, Wills & Co., hosiery manufacturers, Deacon Street, Leicester.	Alderman Stafford and J. Sarson, Esq., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing four young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	1 17 0	1 13 0	Or seven days' imprisonment. 2l. in one case, and 10s. in each of the others.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 19	The Notts Manufacturing Company.	W. Paget, Esq., and Rev. R. Burton, Loughborough.	Employing a female and three female young persons before 7 a.m. and continuing so to do until after 6 p.m.	.	.	Adjourned until February 2 at request of Defendants' solicitor.
Feb. 2	"	Wm. Paget and Walter Paget, Esqs., Loughborough.	Same offence	.	.	The factory having been totally destroyed by fire on January 31, I was instructed to stay proceedings, and asked for an adjournment.
" 9	"	Ed. Warner, Esq., and Captain Henry, Loughborough.	Same offence	.	2 14 0	I withdrew the summons against the Company.
June 2	J. Clemson, bootmaker, Derby.	J. Bailey and John Smith, Esqs., Derby Borough Police Court.	Employing young persons and females after 2 p.m. on Saturday, May 14th.	0 10 0	1 7 6	
" 9	James Hodgkins, printer, Cank Street, Leicester.	The Mayor, J. Fielding-Johnson, Esq., and Colonel Milican, Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	2 0 0	1 2 6	Or 14 days' imprisonment.
Aug. 3	Hames and Staples, hosiery manufacturers, Leicester.	J. Fielding-Johnson, H. T. Chambers, and A. Paget, Esqs., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Employing five females beyond the legal hours.	0 12 0	1 12 0	14., including costs in one case and costs in the other cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Armstrong—cont.</i>					
Aug. 13	Joseph Ball, manager, Whitwick Colliery Company.	Hon. Paulyn Hastings and Rev. C. Moore, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.	Employing five young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, June 11th, 1887.	0	5 0	1	3 6	
Oct. 24	Gibbons & Co., letter-press printers, King Street, Leicester.	J. Pilgrim, Esq., Colonel Milican, and J. Winter-ton, Esq., Leicester Borough Police Court.	Failing to produce a school certificate for a child.	1	0 0	0	10 0	Or 14 days' imprisonment.
"	"	"	Employing a young person for more than seven days without obtaining a certificate of fitness.	1	0 0	0	3 0	Or 14 days' imprisonment.
"	"	"	Similarly employing another young person.	1	0 0	0	9 0	Or 14 days' imprisonment.
"	"	"	Similarly employing another young person.	0	1 0	0	8 0	Or 3 days' imprisonment.
"	"	"	Similarly employing another young person.	0	1 0	0	8 0	Or 3 days' imprisonment.
"	Peach & Co., letter-press printers, Brook Street, Derby.	The Mayor, Alderman Whitaker, J. W. Bailey, Esq., and Sir John Smith, Derby Borough Police Court.	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without obtaining surgical certificates.	1	0 0	1	0 0	10s. and costs in each case.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 3	C. Baker and Sons, coffin furniture manufacturers, King Edward's Place, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	Failing to keep the register of young persons with the prescribed particulars on 16th October 1886.	1 0 0	0 11 0	
"	"	"	Employing three young persons under 16 years over seven days without the surgeon's certificate of fitness.	0 10 0	1 11 6	Two cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
"	Theophilus Watkins, stamper and piercer, 19, Pittsford Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and F. Goodman, Esqs., Birmingham Police Court.	(1.) On 28th October not having a workshop Abstract affixed in his workshop.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	(2.) On same date employing six women and young persons after 8 p.m., viz., at 8.20 p.m.	2 0 0	2 6 0	
"	M. and S. Lotheim, jewelers, Upper Hockley Street, Birmingham.	"	(1.) On 28th October not having a workshop Abstract affixed in their workshop.	2 0 0	0 13 6	
"	"	"	(2.) On same date employing two women after 8 p.m., viz., at 8.40 p.m.	2 0 0	1 5 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 19	Ellen Layton, dressmaker, Temple Row, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and F. Goodman, Esqs., Birmingham Police Court.	On Saturday, 6th November, employing two women after 4 p.m., viz., at 5.15 p.m.	0 5 0	1 2 6	The Magistrates said they only inflicted a small fine, as the Defendant said the girls were in the workroom contrary to her orders.
"	Moody Bros., letter-press printers, Needle's Alley, Birmingham.	J. F. Brame and W. M. Ellis, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	Working three young persons at night after 10 p.m. on 12th November 1886.	6 0 0	2 0 6	The Magistrates said it was a bad case, as the foreman did not send the young persons away when told he was breaking the law.
1887. May 20	Montagu Davis, jeweller, Birmingham.	Henry Hawkes and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	(1.) Employing a child over seven days without the certifying surgeon's certificate.	1 0 0	0 12 6	I did not press for penalties in more than one case on being asked, as the Defendant promised to be more careful in future.
"	"	"	(2.) Employing two young persons under 16 years of age without the certifying surgeon's certificate.	-	0 18 0	
"	"	"	(3.) Failing to enter names on register on same date.	-	0 6 6	
Oct. 21	Thomas Hook & Co., pearl handle maker, Hall Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	(1.) Employing a young person after 7 p.m. on 5th October 1887.	1 0 0	1 4 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Major Roe—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 21	Thomas Hook & Co., pearl handle maker, Hall Street, Birmingham.	W. M. Ellis and J. F. Brame, Esqs., Moor Street Police Court, Birmingham.	(2.) Employing same young person on same date without being entered in register or certified by surgeon.	0 10 0	0 13 6	
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan.</i>			
Jan. 13	John Hitchin, cotton manufacturer, Sion Street, Radcliffe.	Colonel Mellor and R. Walker, Esq., Bury.	Employing a child without certificate of fitness	0 10 0	0 17 6	
Feb. 1	The Windsor Mill Company, cotton spinners, Hollnwood.	H. P. Levesche (Stipendiary), Esq., Strange-ways.	Allowing four young persons and five women to remain in a room during part of time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	9 0 0	5 3 6	
" 4	Kenyon, Barnes, and Son, cotton weavers, Seddon Street, Salford.	J. Makinson (Stipendiary), Esq., Salford.	Employing two young persons after 1 o'clock on Saturday.	1 0 0	1 3 0	
Mar. 4	T. Hartcliffe Lee, chain-maker, St. Simon Street, Salford.	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 24	The Higginshaw Mills and Spinning Company Limited, cotton spinners, Royton Junction.	J. Wild and R. S. Collinge, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing ten women and two young persons to remain in a room during part of time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	3 0 0	5 8 0	
April 14	Emmanuel Whittaker, executors of, builders, Rochdale Road, Oldham.	J. Riley, R. Collinge, and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	0 10 0	1 13 0	
"	Samuel Fielden, cotton reeler, High Lee Mill, Oldham.	" "	Employing two young persons without certificates of fitness.	-	0 18 0	The Defendant having died between the issue of the summonses and the date of hearing, I withdrew the cases on payment of costs by his son.
" 27	William Schofield, cotton doubler, "Acorn Mill," Hollinwood.	J. Riley and Joshua Crompton, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing five females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	2 10 0	3 12 6	
" 28	North Moor Spinning Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	J. Wild and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 20 females to remain in a room during meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	10 0 0	12 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
April 28	J. Kershaw & Co., Limited, cotton spinners, Oldham.	J. Wild and H. Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing five females to remain in a room during meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1 5 0	3 6 0	
"	J. Walker & Co., iron-founders, Oldham.	" "	Employing four young persons without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	2 14 0	
May 6	Samuel Wiener, waterproof garment manufacturer, New Bridge Street, Salford.	Chas. Makinson and Jas. Lanyon, Esqs., Salford.	1. Employing a young person both on Good Friday and Easter Monday.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	"	"	2. Employing same young person without certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 10 0	
"	F. A. Murphy, dressmaker, Curzon Street, Oldham.	A. Leach, E. Clegg, and Eekersley, Esqs., Oldham.	Employing a young person after 4 p.m. on weekly half-holiday.	0 5 0	0 15 0	No half-holiday was given, because Good Friday occurred in the week.
"	"	"	Employing a woman after 4 p.m. on weekly half-holiday.	0 5 0	0 15 0	
"	The Gladstone Spinning Co., Limited, Failsworth.	H. P. Levesche (Stipendiary), Esq., Strange-ways, Manchester.	Allowing nine females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	9 0 0	7 6 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 25	John Shaw, executors of, cotton spinners, Glenby Mill, Chadderton, Oldham.	J. Riley and J. Crompton, Esqs., Royton.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on.	2 10 0	6 2 6	Five cases withdrawn on payment of costs.
June 13	The Abbey Mill Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	A. Leach, E. Clegg, and Lees, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing six women and six young persons to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	6 0 0	14 8 0	
"	Thos. Emmott and Sons, Clegg Street, Oldham.	" "	Allowing six females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	3 0 0	7 4 0	
" 15	John Broadhurst and Sons, cotton spinners, Dawson's Croft, Salford.	C. Makinson and Sharp, Esqs., Salford.	Allowing five females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	1 5 0	2 16 6	
"	Wm. H. Hollins, cotton spinner, Cross Lane, Salford.	" "	Employing two women and two young persons after 12.30 p.m. on Saturday in a manufacturing process.	1 0 0	1 14 0	
"	Chas. Gibbs & Co., cotton doublers, Oldfield Road, Salford.	" "	Employing five women after 12.30 p.m. on Saturday in a manufacturing process.	-	-	Cases withdrawn. I paid costs, 12s. 6d.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>			
Aug. 4	North Moor Spinning Co., Limited, Oldham.	J. Riley, J Wild, and R. Collinge, Esqs., Oldham.	Allowing 28 women and 21 young persons to remain in a room during a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on. Forty-nine informations.	£ s. d. 20 0 0	£ s. d. 26 5 0	After a long fight, during which several witnesses swore that my time was wrong, I agreed to withdraw 39 cases on payment of costs, and the Bench inflicted penalties of 40s. in each of the other 10 cases. The expenses do not include witnesses, which are paid by Mr. Ascroft, the Defendant Company's solicitor, and would amount to about 6l.
"	Borough Spinning Co., Ashton Road, Oldham.	" "	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room during a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on. Ten informations.	2 10 0	6 5 0	
"	John Dunkerley, cotton spinner, Failsworth.	H. P. Levesche (Stipendiary), Esq., Strange-ways, Manchester.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on. Ten informations.	2 10 0	6 15 0	
Sept. 22	Middleton and Tonge Cotton Mills Co., Limited, Middleton.	A. L. Dickens and T. B. Wood, Esqs., Middleton.	Allowing 10 women to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals whilst a manufacturing process was going on. Ten informations.	20 0 0	7 10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Vaughan—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 12	Stanley Spinning Co., Limited, Lees, near Oldham.	Nathaniel Buckley and Rupert Mason, Esqs., Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing 19 females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals, whilst a manufacturing process was being carried on.	10 0 0	6 18 0	
" 13	Andrew Greenhalgh, Clough Bleach Works, Radcliffe.	Richd. Walker and John Whittaker, Esqs., Bury.	Employing six male young persons after 5.30 p.m.	2 0 0	3 6 6	I asked for a penalty in one case, and costs in the remainder.
" 14	Wm. Chadwick and Sons, Grove Paper Works, Broughton.	J. Makinson (Stipendiary), Esq., Salford.	Employing two young persons after 2 p.m. on Saturday, not being employed on day and night shift.	2 0 0	1 2 0	
" 19	Oak Spinning Co., Limited, Hollinwood.	J. Rowland, Esq., Captain Crompton, and Dr. Leach, Royton.	Allowing 12 females to remain in a room during part of a meal time whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	6 0 0	9 0 0	
" 20	Tonge Vale Spinning Co., Limited, Middleton.	Samuel Barlow and H. C. Blackburne, Esqs., Middleton.	Allowing 10 females to remain in a room during part of a time allowed for meals, whilst a manufacturing process was going on.	5 0 0	5 0	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 2	Middlemost Bros. & Co., woollen manufacturers, Commercial Mills, Milnsbridge.	John Beaumont and W. R. Haigh, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing nine women at 7.40 p.m. on October 5th, 1886.	4 10 0	3 12 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 11	W. H. Rhodes, woollen spinner, Woodland Mills, Longwood.	R. Skilbeck and J. F. Brigg, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing a child after 6 p.m. -	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	J. and W. H. Sykes, woollen manufacturers, Dale Street Mills, Longwood.	" "	Employing a young person after 6 p.m.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 14	Kaye and Crowther, woollen manufacturers, Broadfield Mills, Lockwood, Huddersfield.	Joseph Woodhead, M.P., and Edward Armitage, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Huddersfield.	Employing a woman without allowing her the time prescribed by law for meals and absence from work.	0 10 0	0 12 6	
"	" "	" "	Employing 10 women at an hour specified in a notice affixed in the factory as being a time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	3 10 0	
"	A. Crabtree & Co., worsted spinners, Broadfield Mills, Lockwood, Huddersfield.	" "	Employing 10 young persons at an hour specified in a notice affixed in the factory as being a time allowed for meals.	0 10 0	3 10 0	
"	Ben. Graham and Sons, joiners, &c., Folly Hall, Huddersfield.	" "	Neglecting to fence dangerous mill-gearing.	1 0 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jan. 14	Ben Graham and Sons, joiners, &c., Folly Hall, Huddersfield.	Joseph Woodhead, M.P., and Edward Armitage, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Town Hall, Huddersfield.	Neglecting to affix in the factory the prescribed Abstract of the Act.	0 1 0	0 7 0	
" 28	Clayton, Marsdens & Co., Limited, silk spinners, Wellington Mills, Halifax.	Thos. Scarborough and Alfred Ramsden, Esqs., Halifax Borough Police Court.	Neglecting to report an accident -	0 1 0	1 1 0	
Feb. 15	Joseph Sykes & Co., woollen and worsted manufacturers, Rock Mills, Brockholes.	W. R. Haigh, Alfred Walker, and C. W. Keighley, Esqs., West Riding Police Court, Huddersfield.	Employing one child and three young persons after the end of the legal period of employment.	4 0 0	1 12 0	
"	Shaw and Shaw, cotton spinners, Britannia Mills, Milnsbridge.	" "	Employing 14 women after the end of the legal period of employment.	14 0 0	5 12 0	
" 18	George Henry Gledhill, milliner, 43, Northgate, Halifax.	E. M. Wavell, E. Bray, T. S. Highley, B. W. Jackson, and J. Bairstow, Esqs., Halifax Borough Police Court.	Employing a woman at 4.55 p.m. on the day of the weekly half-holiday.	1 0 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887. April 22	Joah Lodge and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Bath Mills, Lockwood, Huddersfield.	T. W. Brooke and J. Lowenthal, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i> Employing a young person after the end of the legal period of employment.	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. - - -	The legal representative of the Defendants admitted the offence, but stated that it was committed in violation of instructions given by the firm to a foreman now in America. As he produced no evidence in support of his plea, the Bench declined to accept it; but granted an adjournment to enable him to put a member of the firm in the witness box.
" 27	" "	W. R. Haigh, G. W. Tomlinson, and J. A. Wrigley, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing a young person after the end of the legal period of employment.	1 0 0	0 7 0	Adjourned from April 22nd.
May 28	John Gilbert Robinson, brick-maker, Elland Fireclay Works, Elland.	W. H. Rawson, T. H. Morris, and Thomas Shaw, Esqs., West Riding Court House, Halifax.	Employing one child and four young persons without having obtained certificates of their fitness.	5 0 0	1 17 6	
June 3	John Morley and Sons, worsted spinners, Albert Street Mills, Halifax.	R. Horsfall (Mayor), Alfred Ramsden, T. S. Highley, W. Barstow, T. S. Scarborough, J. H. Swallow, and R. Hall, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Failing to produce when required a record of the school attendances of a child.	1 0 0	0 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 3	Robert Hall, dressmaker, 7, Silver Street, Halifax.	R. Horsfall (Mayor), Alfred Ramsden, T. S. Highley, W. Barstow, T. S. Scarborough, J. H. Swallow, and R. Hall, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing two women and three female young persons at 4.45 p.m. on Saturday, May 14th.	2 10 0	2 2 6	
"	C. T. Marshall, tailor, 10, Woolshops, Halifax.	"	Employing two women at 5.25 p.m. on Saturday, May 14th.	1 0 0	0 17 0	
" 18	John Gledhill, cotton doubler, Elland Mills, Elland.	W. H. Rawson, Samuel Shaw, Wm. Alexander, T. H. Morris, J. E. Champney, and Wm. Ambler, Esqs., West Riding Sessions House, Halifax.	Employing three women and five female young persons during a period allotted for meals.	16 0 0	3 8 0	
July 26	Hirst, Hanson, and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Cliff End Mills, Longwood.	J. N. Sykes, J. F. Brigg, W. Wrigley, and C. W. Keighley, Esqs., West Riding Sessions House, Huddersfield.	Employing a woman after the end of the legal period of employment.	1 0 0	0 8 0	
" 27	Frederick Peckett and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Portland Mills, Lindley.	J. F. Brigg, W. R. Haigh, and J. A. Wrigley, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing one woman and two female young persons after the end of the legal period of employment.	2 0 0	1 2 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>			
Aug. 5	Samuel Whitley & Co., cotton spinners, Hanson Lane Mills, Halifax.	R. Horsfall (Mayor), J. Bairstow, T. S. Highley, E. Bray, B. W. Jackson, Edward Crossley, M.P., L. J. Crossley, and E. M. Wavell, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing four young persons and eight women during a period allotted for meals, viz., from 12.30 to 12.36 p.m., on July 12th, 1887.	£ s. d. - - -	£ s. d. 2 8 0	I proved that the engine was running, and that the hands employed in the room I entered were engaged in a manufacturing process until six minutes after the correct time for ceasing work, as shown by the pre- scribed public clock and engine house clock. This was not disputed, but for the Defendants it was stated that the public clock is often irregular, and that an indicator showed that between breakfast and dinner times the engine had run for four hours and four minutes, out of which 2½ minutes were required to attain working speed, and the same time to stop the engine. The Bench dismissed the cases.
"	Dickinson Bros. & Co., cotton spinners, Holey Hill, Halifax.	R. Horsfall (Mayor), J. Bairstow, T. S. Highley, E. Bray, and B. W. Jackson, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing three male young persons during a period allotted for meals, viz., at 1.35 p.m., on July 12th, 1887, the dinner hour being from 1 to 2.	- - -	0 12 0	A technical objection was raised by Defendants' solicitor, who contended that, in accordance with section 92, the young per- sons should have been produced in Court in order that the Bench might by personal inspection, be satisfied that they are "appa- rently of the age alleged by the informant." This plea being sustained by the Bench I applied for an adjournment to enable me to produce the boys, which was granted. Defendants' solicitor then said he should apply for a case on the ground that my case had closed before the application was made; whereupon the Bench rescinded their former decision and dismissed the cases.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Prior—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 5	Enoch Robinson, worsted spinner, Battinson Road Mills, Halifax.	R. Horstfall (Mayor), J. Bairstow, T. S. Highley, E. Bray, and B. W. Jackson, Esqs., Halifax Town Hall.	Employing in a manufacturing process one woman and four young persons for eight minutes after the end of the period which could lawfully be devoted to manufacturing process on Saturday, July 23rd, 1887.	-	1 0 0	Defendant's solicitor admitted that a technical offence had been committed, but in extenuation pleaded that it was a first offence, and that the clock was four minutes slow, and asked the Bench to forego a penalty, and to let his client off on payment of costs. The Bench were more lenient in dealing with Mr. Robinson than his legal representative had ventured to ask them to be, for they dismissed the cases.
Sept. 2	Joseph Rayner & Co., yarn spinners, Water Royd Mills, Turnbridge, Huddersfield.	J. H. Sykes and C. E. Freeman, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Failing to report an accident by machinery moved by steam power, whereby a woman was prevented from returning to her work within forty-eight hours.	1 0 0	1 6 6	
Oct. 17	William Bryce Cumming, woollen manufacturer, Waterloo Mills, Leeds Road, Huddersfield.	Wright Mellor (Mayor), C. E. Freeman, J. Lowenthal, J. Crosland, and J. E. Willans, Esqs., Huddersfield Town Hall.	Employing two women after the end of the lawful period of employment.	3 0 0	0 14 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	J. and D. Kemp, cotton manufacturers, Friendship Mill, Read.	T. H. Whitaker and James Folds, Esqs., Burnley County Sessions.	Employing four women and one young person during the mid-day meal hour.	0 10 0	2 9 6	As the engine was not running, and Messrs Kemp were not aware any women remained in the shed, I agreed to ask for a penalty in one case only and costs in the other four on condition that greater care should in future be given to clearing the mill at the proper time. I therefore withdrew four informations on defendants paying costs.
May 10	O. Pickles & Co., machinist, Trafalgar Street, Burnley.	H. G. Fielding and George Storey, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without certificate of fitness.	1 10 0	1 0 0	
June 4	Church Street Manufacturing Company, Padiham.	T. H. Whitaker, J. Folds, and W. Dugdale, Esqs., Burnley County Sessions.	Employing 13 women during a meal time, to wit, at 5.43 p.m. on May 25th.	2 10 0	6 11 6	I accepted a penalty in five cases on receiving a promise of better care being taken in future as to the hours of closing, and withdrew the remaining eight on payment of costs.
" 22	Warings and Phillips, cotton manufacturers, Burnley.	Geo. Storey, Esq., Alderman H. D. Fielding, and O. Folds, Esq., Burnley.	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	1 0 0	1 3 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
June 22	J. Duckett and Sons, brick manufacturers, Burnley.	Geo. Storey, Esq., Alderman H. D. Fielding, and O. Folds, Esq., Burnley.	Employing one child and six young persons for more than seven days without certificates of fitness.	2 0 0	2 3 0	I withdrew five cases on payment of costs, the Defendants solicitor promising that the neglect should not occur again.
July 20	R. Dean and Son, Saw Mill, Plume Street, Burnley.	G. Storey and Jas. Kay, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing two young persons for more than seven days without being certified.	1 0 0	1 16 0	{ I withdrew the charge against one young person in each case on payment of costs, as Mr. Dean said he was only engaged as an errand boy, but occasionally did a few odd jobs in the saw-mill.
"	"	"	Employing the above without being registered.			
"	T. Ratcliffe & Co., woollen manufacturers, Mytholmroyd.	W. H. Rawson and T. H. Morris, Esqs., Halifax.	Employing one young person during a meal-time.	1 0 0	0 8 6	
"	"	"	Employing same until 7 o'clock -	2 0 0	0 8 6	
Aug. 4	Deanroyd Mill Company, cotton manufacturers, Walsden.	Rev. Thos. Sutcliffe and J. A. Ingham, Esq., Todmorden.	Employing 17 women, young persons, and children after 12.30 on Saturday, July 9th.	3 0 0	3 9 0	Penalties in six cases, 11 withdrawn on payment of costs.
" 10	W. Warburton, dress-maker, Burnley.	Alderman Keighley (Mayor) and Alderman Baron, Burnley.	Employing three women before 8 a.m. -	0 10 0	1 8 6	Penalty inflicted in one case only and costs in all.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aug. 18	William Duckworth, cotton manufacturers, Carr Mill, Todmorden.	Rev. T. Sutcliffe and J. A. Ingham, Esq., Todmorden.	Employing 10 women during the mid-day meal hour.	2 10 0	4 5 0	Penalty in five cases and costs in all; five cases withdrawn.
" 24	Haytop and Boothman, cotton manufacturers, Nelson.	H. W. Hartley, Robt. Tunstall, and Thos. Shaw, Esqs., Colne.	Employing one child for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
"	L. C. Evans, cotton manufacturer, Nelson.	"	Employing four children without having school certificates for previous week's attendance at school.	1 0 0	1 15 0	
"	Jas. Clarke, cotton manufacturer, Nelson.	"	Employing three children in same way -	1 0 0	1 7 6	I agreed to accept a penalty in one case and costs in all.
"	Greenwood and Wilkinson, cotton manufacturers, Nelson.	"	Employing three children in same way -	1 0 0	1 7 6	
" 31	Scholfield and Pratt, Burnley.	Alderman Keighley (Mayor), H. D. Fielding, and J. Greenwood, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing two children without having obtained certificates of their school attendance.	0 10 0	1 0 6	I only asked for a penalty in one case and costs in the others, as I ascertained that all the children had attended school regularly.
"	R. Stuttard, Burnley.	"	Employing three children as above -	0 10 0	1 8 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of		REMARKS.
				Penalty.	Costs.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Sept. 21	T. Fryer & Co., confectioners, Nelson.	R. Tunstall and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Colne.	Employing one child for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	R. Roberts, cotton manufacturer, Nelson.	"	Employing one young person for more than seven days without a certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 12 0	
"	Landless Bros., cotton manufacturers, Nelson.	"	Employing three children on two successive Saturdays.	1 0 0	1 7 0	I agreed to accept a penalty in one case and costs in all.
" 28	R. Waring, aerated water manufacturer, Burnley.	O. Foulds and T. Thorriber, Esqs., Burnley.	Employing one child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	0 5 0	0 12 6	
" 29	Huncoat Mill Company, cotton manufacturers, Huncoat.	John Riley and W. Simpson, Esqs., Church.	Employing one child otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or on alternate days.	2 0 0	0 16 0	This case was aggravated by the fact that the child was sent out of the mill on my entering, apparently with a view of avoiding detection.
Oct. 11	R. Crabtree & Co., cotton manufacturers, Cliviger Mill, Burnley.	J. H. Whitaker and H. W. Hartley, Esqs., Burnley County Police Court.	Employing four children without having certificates of school attendance for previous week.	0 10 0	1 19 6	I withdrew three cases on payment of costs.
" 19	Thos. Foulds and Sons, cotton manufacturers, Colne.	Thos. Mason, Thos. Shaw, and T. T. Smith, Esqs., Colne.	Employing two children during a meal hour.	1 0 0	0 19 6	Conviction in one case and costs in both.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Hine—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Oct. 26	Victoria Mill Company, cotton spinners, Burnley.	Alderman Keighley (Mayor) and G. Storey, Esq., Burnley.	Neglecting to obtain certificates of school attendance for one child for previous week.	0 10 0	0 11 0	
			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson.</i>			
May 13	Thomas Springcour, tow spinner, Hume Street Mill, Arbroath.	Sheriff Substitute Andrew Mitchell, County Buildings, Forfar.	Employing two female young persons under 16 years of age without certificates of fitness.	0 5 0	0 13 6	
" 30	Philip and Brodie, rope spinners, Forfar.	" "	Employing a child without obtaining certificate of school attendance.	0 2 6	0 9 0	
"	Dunn and Paterson, rope spinners, Forfar.	" "	Employing two children full time	0 5 0	0 9 0	
Aug. 11	William Smith, boot manufacturer, Ellon.	Sheriff Dove - Wilson, County Buildings, Aberdeen.	Employing a child full time	0 5 0	0 10 0	
Oct. 5	D. W. Wybrants, jute spinner, North Dudhope Works, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute Campbell - Smith, County Buildings, Dundee.	Failing to report accident	0 5 0	0 11 3	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.		Amount of Costs.		REMARKS.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Robinson—cont.</i>					
Oct. 5	William Forwell, baker, 146, Hilltown, Dundee.	Sheriff Substitute Campbell - Smith, County Buildings, Dundee.	Employing two boys under 16 more than seven days without obtaining certificates of fitness.	0	5 0	0	13 3	
" 27	C. G. Elrick & Co., Limited, comb manufacturers, Rosemount Comb Works, Aberdeen.	Sheriff Substitute John Dove-Wilson, County Buildings, Aberdeen.	Neglecting to fence certain mill-gearing, viz., a horizontal shaft.	5	0 0	0	10 0	
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis.</i>					
1	Daniel Edwards & Co., tin-plate manufacturers, Dyffryn Works, Morriston.	J. C. Fowler (stipendiary) and Thos. Hall, Esqs., Swansea Borough Sessions.	Employing seven young persons on more than six nights in two weeks.	7	0 0	3	17 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child during the night, viz., at 1 a.m.	2	0 0	0	11 0	
"	Newport Pottery Co., Rogers Pottery, Newport, Monmouthshire.	E. J. Grice, Esq. (Mayor), and Dr. Wollett, Newport Borough Sessions.	Employing two young persons during the night, viz., at 10.30 p.m.	1	0 0	0	10 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	The Magistrates, taking into consideration the fact of these being the first cases under the Act that had been heard in their Petty Sessional Division, imposed nominal fines only in each case and remitted the costs, but they wished it to be understood that in the event of future convictions heavy fines would be ordered.
Nov. 10	R. Roberts and Son, Trefechan Saw Mills, Aberystwyth.	C. M. Williams and R. James, Esqs., Aberystwyth.	Employing a young person without keeping the prescribed register.	0 2 6	-	
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without a medical certificate of fitness.	0 2 6	-	
"	Ellis Brothers, Northgate Foundry, Aberystwyth.	"	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register.	0 2 0	-	
"	"	"	Employing a child without certificate of fitness.	0 1 6	-	
"	"	"	Employing a child full time for three months without obtaining certificate of school attendance.	0 1 6	-	
"	Williams and Metcalfe, Rheidol Foundry, Aberystwyth.	"	Employing two young persons without keeping the prescribed register.	0 2 0	-	
"	"	"	Employing the same two young persons without the medical certificates of fitness.	0 3 0	-	
"	George Green, iron and brass founder, Aberystwyth.	"	Employing three young persons beyond the prescribed period of employment, viz., from 6 a.m. to 9 p.m.	0 5 0	-	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Nov. 12	Benjamin Clark, tin house superintendent, Foxhole Works, Liansamlet.	G. B. Strick and Herbert Lloyd, Esqs., Pontardawe.	Employing two women and one female young person during the night, viz., at 12.25 a.m. on October 6th.	6 0 0	2 14 0	Under sec. 87 these charges were transferred by the Foxhole Tinplate Company against their agent, and the Chairman, in imposing a fine of 2 <i>l.</i> in each case with costs, stated that in future convictions of the same nature at that Court the full penalty of 5 <i>l.</i> in each case will be imposed.
" 24	William Williams, Pont-ceiliog Factory, Llanybyther.	Colonel Lewes and A. Jones, Esq., Llanvihangel-ar-arth.	Employing a young person without keeping the prescribed register of employment.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 9 0	
" 26	Wm. Lewis Davies, Hen-fryn Factory, Llangeler.	H. W. T. Howell and C. H. Lloyd Fitzwilliam, Esqs., Newcastle Emlyn.	Employing a woman and a child in his woollen factory at 6.30 p.m. on Saturday, October 16th.	1 0 0	1 0 0	
"	"	"	Employing a child full time for a period of 11 months.	1 0 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1886.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Dec. 4	Glanamman Tin-plate Co., Limited, Glanamman, Cwmanman.	Lord Dynevor and John Peel, Esq., Llandilo Petty Sessions.	Employing 14 females and young persons in the tin-house during the night, viz., at 4.40 a.m., on Saturday, the 13th November 1886.	14 0 0	0 18 0	
1887. Jan. 24	David Thomas, wool carding, Caedraw Factory, Merthyr Tydvil.	Dr. Probert and Walter Smyth, Esq., Merthyr Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without keeping the prescribed register.	0 5 0	0 9 9	
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without a medical certificate of fitness.	0 7 6	0 8 9	
"	"	"	Neglecting to limewash the inside walls and ceiling of the factory within the prescribed period of 14 months.	1 0 0	0 8 9	
" 26	Tymawr Brick Co., brick manufacturers, Tymawr Brickworks, near Pontypridd.	Ignatius Williams, Stipendiary, and E. Thomas, Esqs., Pontypridd Petty Sessions.	Employing a young person without keeping the prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 12 2	
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without the prescribed medical certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 12 2	
Mar. 11	J. B. Thomasson & Co., letter-press printers, 28, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.	H. J. Pain, M.D., and Wm. Sanders, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Failing to produce the prescribed register for examination by H.M. Inspector.	0 10 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Mar. 11	J. B. Thomasson & Co., letter-press printers, 28, St. Mary Street, Cardiff.	H. J. Pain, M.D., and Wm. Sanders, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a male young person and a female young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 7 0	
"	Geo. Kyte & Co., engineers and iron founders, Mill Lane, Cardiff.	" "	Neglecting to send written notice of an accident to H.M. Inspector and to the certifying surgeon for the district.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
"	The Windsor Shipbuilding Dry Docks, and Engineering Co., Limited, shipbuilding, Lower Grangetown.	" "	Neglecting to fence a steam engine and fly-wheel.	2 0 0	0 7 0	
" 12	Wm. Lewis and Sons, tinplate manufacturers, Gorseinon.	J. Trevelyan Jenkins and J. G. Hall, Esqs., County Petty Sessions, Swansea.	Employing eight male young persons at 1.30 a.m. on the night of February 1st, who had previously been employed on more than six nights in two weeks.	8 0 0	3 12 7	The Chairman said the Bench attached much importance to the provisions of the Act which regulated the employment of young persons in the night shifts.
May 2	Stephens & Co., Dinas Silica Works, Kidwelly.	T. Chivers (Mayor) and T. A. W. Evans, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Town Hall, Kidwelly.	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register of his employment.	0 5 0	0 9 0	The Defendants having pleaded guilty and cast themselves upon the leniency of the Court, I did not press for heavy penalties.
"	" "	" "	Employing the same child without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 5 0	0 9 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 9	Robert Williams, Steam Saw Mills, Old Ship Yard, Neath.	J. H. Rowland and Thos. Phillips, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Town Hall, Neath.	Employing a child without keeping the prescribed register of employment.	0 10 0	0 13 0	
"	"	"	Employing the same child without the prescribed medical certificate of fitness.	1 0 0	0 10 3	
" 23	John Davies, tailor, 97, High Street, Swansea.	T. Hall and J. Cady, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Swansea.	Neglecting to affix an Abstract of the Act in his workshop.	1 4 0	1 16 0	
" 25	George Davies, Lion Engineering Works, Abergavenny.	Jas. Humphrey, Esq., and Captain Scott, Petty Sessions, Abergavenny.	Employing a young person for four months without keeping the prescribed register.	0 1 3	0 6 0	(The Defendant, through his solicitor, admitted the offences, and in mitigation pleaded ignorance. The Bench, viewing the offences as technical omissions, imposed very nominal penalties in addition to costs.
"	"	"	Employing the same young person without the prescribed certificate of fitness.	0 1 3	0 6 0	
" 26	Joseph Cadman, Brick and Silica Works, Templeton.	R. H. Buckley and Wm. James, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Narberth.	Employing three young persons without keeping prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 16 4	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without prescribed certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	1 0 8	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 26	John Jones, Forest Woollen Factory, Narberth.	R. H. Buckby and Wm. James, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Narberth.	Employing one young person and one child without keeping prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 11 3	
"	"	"	Employing one young person and one child without certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 16 6	
"	"	"	Employing same child full time for four months.	1 0 0	0 8 3	
"	Thomas James, Shipping Woollen Works, Narberth.	"	Neglecting to limewash walls and ceiling of factory.	1 0 0	0 8 3	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without keeping prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 11 3	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons without prescribed certificate of fitness.	2 0 0	0 16 6	
"	George Thomas, Gelli Woollen Factory, Llaw-haden.	"	Employing two young persons and one child without keeping prescribed register.	1 0 0	0 13 4	
"	"	"	Employing two young persons and one child without certificate of fitness.	3 0 0	1 6 6	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
May 23	H. T. Griffiths & Co., Avon Dale Tin-plate Works, Pontnewydd.	Colonel C. H. Byroll and W. R. Lennard, Esqs., Petty Sessions, Pontypool.	Employing a woman and two female young persons during the night, viz., at 12.30 a.m. on Tuesday, 10th May.	3 0 0	1 18 0	I pressed for the maximum penalty of 5 <i>l.</i> in each case, but the Bench, having regard to the extenuating circumstances pleaded by Defendants, imposed a fine of 1 <i>l.</i> only and costs.
June 14	Henry Tucker, milliner, 82, Oxford Street, Swansea.	J. C. Fowler (Stipendiary) and T. Phillips, Esq., Senr., Esqs., Borough Sessions, Swansea.	Employing a woman and a female young person in his workroom at 10.25 p.m. on Saturday May 21st.	4 0 0	1 2 0	
" 16	The Aberavon Tin-plate Co., Limited, tin-plate manufacturers, Burrows Works, Aberavon.	J. David and E. Evans, Esqs., Borough Sessions, Aberavon.	Neglecting to fence the fly-wheel of an engine on Saturday, May 14th.	1 0 0	0 9 3	A workman, 20 years of age, met with an accident at this wheel on the day in question, which resulted in his death.
" 17	Samuels Brothers, tailors, Market Buildings, Cardiff.	T. W. Lewis (Stipendiary) and Daniel Lewis, Esqs., Boro' Sessions, Cardiff.	Employing a child, a young person, and two women in their workroom at 11.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th May.	5 0 0	0 8 6	Upon the application of the solicitor for the defence, these cases were adjourned to the 18th instant, with a view to proceedings under section 86 and 87 against the Defendants' foreman. At the adjourned hearing the Defendants failed to satisfy the Court that they had used due diligence to enforce the execution of the Act, and were fined 5 <i>l.</i> and costs in one case; the other cases I withdrew at the suggestion of the Bench upon payment of costs.

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty.	Amount of Costs.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Lewis—cont.</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
July 6	Griffith James, dress-maker, 14 and 15, High Street, Cardiff.	Alderman Jones and Alderman McConnochie, Town Hall, Cardiff.	Employing two women in his workroom at 10.50 p.m. on Thursday, the 16th June.	4 0 0	0 13 0	2l. and costs in each case.
" 27	Jones & Co., dressmakers, Market Square, Pontypriid.	Ignatius Williams, Esq. (Stipendiary), and Dr. Jones, Court House, Pontypriid.	Employing a woman in their workroom at 10.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th July 1887.	0 10 0	0 8 0	
"	"	"	Employing a female young person at the same hour on the same date.	0 0 6	0 8 0	At the suggestion of the stipendiary I agreed to a nominal fine in this case with costs.
"	T. Evans & Co., dress-makers, Mill Street, Pontypriid.	"	Employing a woman in their workroom at 10.20 p.m. on Saturday, the 9th July 1887.	-	0 6 6	Dismissed. Court costs, 6s. 6d., paid by H.M. Inspector. In view of contradictory evidence the Bench decided to give the Defendants the benefit of the doubt.
Sept. 10	The Pontypool Iron and Tin-plate Co., Limited, Town Works, Pontypool.	Colonel Byrde and Rev. J. C. Llewellyn, Pontypool, Town Hall.	Employing three women during the night, viz., at 12.30 a.m., on Friday, 29th July.	2 10 0	0 7 0	
"	The Pontypool Iron and Tin-plate Co., Limited, Pontymoile Works, near Pontypool.	"	Employing six women during the night, viz., at 1 a.m., on Friday, 29th July.	2 10 0	0 7 0	

RETURN OF PROSECUTIONS—continued.

Date.	Names and Addresses of Persons summoned.	Names of the Magistrates who heard the Case, and Place of Hearing.	Nature of the Offence.	Amount of Penalty. £ s. d.	Amount of Costs. £ s. d.	REMARKS.
1887.			<i>In the District of H.M. Inspector Arnold.</i>			
Aug. 1	James Kershaw, cotton spinner, Guide Bridge.	John Unwin and Job Fisher, Esqs., Borough Police Court, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing seven women to remain in a room in the factory in which a manufacturing process was then being carried on during a part of the time allowed for meals, viz., at 5.37 p.m.	1 0 0	1 18 6	The Defendant pleaded guilty, and the Bench imposed a fine of 20s. and costs in one case, and the costs in the others.
" 10	The Stalybridge Cotton Mill Company, Limited.	James Kirk, Thomas Milbourne, and Frederick John Roberts Dudley, Esqs., the Borough Police Court, Stalybridge.	Allowing 22 women and young persons to remain in a room where a manufacturing process was being carried on during a part of the time allowed for meals.	- - -	5 7 0	The Magistrates dismissed the case on the ground that there seemed to be a doubt whether any machinery was actually in motion, notwithstanding that H.M. Inspector Jones had sworn he had seen several frames running, and also that a girl named Bain, called by the Defendants, swore that she was just about to turn off the last of her frames when Mr. Jones came up and stopped her from doing so.
" 15	John Gartside, Brewery, Guidebridge.	N. B. Sutcliffe, John Unwin, and James Walker, Borough Police Court, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Neglecting to report an accident which had occurred at the factory on the 1st instant.	0 5 0	1 2 0	
" 24	Robert Walker & Co., The Lane Mills, Droylesden.	J.B. Reynier, Ralph Bates, Thomas Heginbottom, and Frank Andrew, Esqs., the County Police Court, Ashton-under-Lyne.	Allowing nine women to remain in a room in which a manufacturing process was being carried on during a meal time, viz., at 12.37½ p.m.	• • •	4 5 0	A letter of apology and admitting the offence was put in evidence, and the Magistrates abruptly dismissed the case, saying that the latter had been extracted from the firm on the condition that, if written, no further steps would be taken.

APPENDIX No. 2.

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of INFORMATIONS and CONVICTIONS, or other results, during the Twelve Months ended the 31st of October 1887.

Description of Offence.	Num- ber of In- for- ma- tions.	Result.		
		Con- vic- tions.	Cases with- drawn on pay- ment of Costs.	Dis- missed.
Not giving notice of commencing a factory	1	1	—	—
Not keeping prescribed register	120	113	6	1
Making false entry in register	5	5	—	—
Not keeping prescribed register of overtime	5	4	—	1
Not affixing prescribed abstracts and notices	52	48	3	1
Neglecting to limewash the factory	10	10	—	—
Neglecting to fence mill-gearing	14	14	—	—
Allowing children to clean machinery in motion	12	2	10	—
Allowing children and young persons to work between the fixed and traversing parts of a self-acting machine	3	1	2	—
Not sending notice of accident	17	16	1	—
Employing children or young persons under 16 years of age without certificates of fitness	449	368	77	4
Employing children or young persons under 14 years of age without certificates of school attendance	75	55	17	3
Employing children, young persons, or women before or after the legal hour	699	521	164	14
Illegally employing children, young persons, or women at night	45	45	—	—
Employing children, young persons, or women during meal hours	748	484	228	36

SUMMARY of the TOTAL NUMBER of INFORMATIONS and CONVICTIONS--continued.

Description of Offence.	Num-ber of In-forma-tions.	Result.		
		Con-vic-tions.	Cases with-drawn pay-ment of Costs.	Dis-missed.
Employing young persons without a sufficient interval for meals	1	1	—	—
Illegally employing children, young persons, or women on Sunday	20	18	—	2
Employing children, young persons, or women on the statutory half-holiday or holiday	342	300	35	7
Not allowing the prescribed amount of cubic space when working overtime	2	1	1	—
Employing children otherwise than in morning and afternoon sets or alternate days	74	62	8	4
Employing a child on Saturday in the morning set who had been employed in the same set during the week	2	—	2	—
Employing a child on consecutive Saturdays	15	12	3	—
Illegal employment by Jews of Jewish young persons and women	25	25	—	—
Employing females under 16 years of age in a brickfield	6	6	—	—
Employing a child under the legal age	4	1	3	—
Employing a child who had not passed the standard fixed by the local bye-law	7	6	—	1
Parent allowing child or young person to be illegally employed	6	6	—	—
Parent neglecting to cause his child to attend school	17	16	—	1
Obstructing an inspector in the execution of his duty	2	1	—	1

APPENDIX No. 3.

STATISTICAL TABLE OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED BY CERTIFYING FACTORY SURGEONS DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED 31ST OCTOBER 1887.

The only accidents to be reported are the following:—

- (a.) Any accident which causes loss of life to any person employed in a factory or a workshop; and
- (b.) Any accident which causes bodily injury to a person employed in a factory, and is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or in a factory or a workshop caused through a vat, pan, or other structure filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by explosion, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workshop within 48 hours after the occurrence of the accident.

Nature of Injury.	Adults.		Young Persons.		Children.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.&F.
Causing death - - -	314	5	42	3	3	1	359	9	368
Amputation of right hand or arm	26	7	17	6	-	2	43	15	58
Amputation of left hand or arm	23	3	13	2	-	-	36	5	41
Amputation of part of right hand	187	52	106	51	11	4	304	107	411
Amputation of part of left hand	154	33	101	47	16	4	271	84	355
Amputation of any part of leg } or foot - - - }	20	-	9	2	1	-	30	2	32
Fracture of limbs or bones of } trunk - - - }	173	21	110	18	10	3	293	42	335
Fracture of hand or foot -	144	26	57	31	5	3	206	60	266
Injuries to head and face -	442	93	92	51	17	9	551	153	704
Lacerations, contusions, and } other injuries not enumerated } above - - - }	2127	408	1168	386	108	60	3403	854	4257
Total -	3610	648	1715	597	171	86	5496	1331	6827